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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,207—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, JUNE 20, 1904. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

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THE INDIAN RAILWAY
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LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1904. Saturday, 9 p.m.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
25th June	PENINSULAR	5294	.....	.....
2nd July	OCEANA	6610	BRITANNIA	6325
9th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
16th "	ARABIA	7903	MACEDONIA	10500
23rd "	ORIENTAL	5284	.....	.....
30th "	OCEANA	6610	AUSTRALIA	6901
6th Aug	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
13th "	VICTORIA	6522	MONGOLIA	9505
20th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
27th "	OCEANA	6610	CHINA	7912

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

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Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

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W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 17th May, 1904.

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COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
DUMBEA	5,807	Charbonnel	14th July 1904.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	5,836	Fiaschi	11th Aug. 1904.
ARMAND-BEHIC	6,635	Fiandin	8th Sep. 1904.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

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S. S. "ARMAND-BEHIC," 6,635 tons, Captain Fiandin, to sail on or about the 24th June, 1904.
For further Particulars apply to
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New Oriental Bank Buildings, 37, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY to TRIESTE via ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Oct. 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
*MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,235	21st June 1904
GISELA	G. Damianovich	4,216	20th July "

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
NIPPON	D. Mistrorigo	6,316	27th June 1904.

For further particulars regarding Passages,
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Samson House, 64, Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

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S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on SATURDAY, 25th June, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "AFRICA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 21st June, at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebander, Cutch, Mandvi, Karachi, Pashni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, and Bushire.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 23rd June, at 10 a.m.

FOR MORMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

S. S. "NEVASA," 3,000 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 29th June, (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town.)

FOR PORBANDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "LOODIANA," 3,300 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 13th July, (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chindi, Quilimane and Mozambique.)

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA

S. S. "SCINDIA," 2,600 tons, on or about 22nd June.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 18th June, 1901.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,

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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
LEVANZO	5,000	.....	15th July 1904.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Aug. 1904.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

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CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	16th July 1904.
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzini	17th Aug. 1904.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

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GRUEYERE, PARMESSAN, BALKANISE, CATSCAVALL, STILTON, DOUBLE GLOUCESTER, etc.

CAVIAR RUSSIAN BLACK

ANCHOVIES SALTED (in bulk by pounds.)

FINEST OLIVE OIL in Bottles and in Tins.

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3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
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Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,

CALCUTTA.

The HOUSE of COMMONS—AN IRISHMAN'S PROTEST.

TO ENGLISHMEN, SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman "On the field of Waterloo," he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured"? The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

"I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers, if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

Most powerful remedies for Malarious, Intermittent, Bilious Fever, Influenza and Mild form of Plague.

Equally useful to Men, Women, and Children of all ages.

Guaranteed not to contain Aconite, Antimony, Arsenic, Mercury, Opium, Strychnia or any poisonous salts.

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Take the right remedy at the right time, and get rid of that nasty fever, by using Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS; REMEDIES FOR MALARIAL FEVERS and INFLUENZA. Surg.-Maj. Jaykar :—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg.-Maj. Reporter :—I have found it very efficacious. J. A. Lang, Esq., (Dep) Grand Master of all Scottish Free Masonary in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. Very Rev. B. Fernand Vicar de Vara :—It is most efficacious. G. S. Risti, Esq., Lic. of Civ. Engr. :—It is a safe and immediate remedy. P. J. Daily, Esq., Chief Guard, S. M. Railway :—It is really a boon to a dying man's Gold Drop

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS & BATLIWALLA & Co's CHOLERAL (specific for Cholera) may be had from Treasher & Co., Kemp & Co., Phillips & Co., Beynon & Co., &c., &c., &c., or from the Sole Manufacturers, Dr. H. L. Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay, at Re. 1 per Bottle.

DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's S. S. "NIPPON," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS, landed at the Victoria Dock, No. 8 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey Damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days after the discharge of the Cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Surveys can be allowed after the seven days, or on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

E. SCARPA,
Agent,-General, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

BONA-FIDE AUCTION SALE of the effects of the late Captain H. M. MOORE, will be held at the ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL, on SATURDAY next, the 25th of June, 1904, at 2 o'clock P.M, by order of the PRESIDENT of the Committee of Adjustment.

The articles FOR SALE consist of a Horse and Cabriolet with 2 sets of Harness, etc., a new Piano by ——, Household Kit consisting of Drawing-room, Dining-room and Bed-room furniture, including Electro-Plated Ware, Knives, Forks, Glasses, Dinner and Tea Sets, &c., with Kitchen Utensils, etc., Medical Books and Instruments including 1-12th inch Oil Immersion Lens Microscope, a Lee Metford ·303 Sporting Rifle with long range and sporting sights, a double barrelled central fire 12 Bore shot Gun, a Quickenbush Rook Rifle and a Weberley Revolver, as well as Saddle and Bridle. Also a large quantity of clothing and a number of Garden Plants in pots, &c., &c.

Property will be on view from WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant.

All articles purchased at the Auction must be paid for in CASH before delivery.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of IRON and STEEL, arrived per HANSA LINE S. S. "TRIFELS," No. 10 Shed, Victoria Dock, are hereby informed that their consignments ex above Vessel, are ready for delivery.

JOHN HAND,
Superintendent, Port Trust Docks.

Dated 20th June, 1904.

RECTOR'S WIFE, experienced with little CHILDREN, wishes the entire CHARGE of TWO or THREE LITTLE GIRLS, from 3 to 7 years old. wages Parents are in India or abroad. Rectory most healthily situated in the midst of lovely scenery. Unexceptionable references given and required.

Mrs. SOMERSET, Rectory, Crickhowel, S. Wales.

Full particulars with photograph of House at "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of NOOR MAHOMED ISMAIL KHALACKDINA, late of Bombay, Cutchi Memon Mahomedan, a landed proprietor, deceased.

ABDUL KHALCK NOOR MAHOMED and AHMED NOOR MAHOMED, CUTCHI MAHOMEDANS, two of the sons of the said deceased, residing at Kambekar Street, without the Fort, of Bombay, the Executors named in his Will ..... Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, K.C.I.E., Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the fifteenth day of June in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Four, and in the fourth year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

A. M. KAJIJI,
The 15th day of June, 1904.

Messrs. PESTANJEE, RUSTIM & KOLA,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

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SAVINGS BANK.

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Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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MAY BLOSSOM

TEAS

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CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,

GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS, and VICTORIAS by well-known Makers FOR SALE.

CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

HOUSES Furnished with the latest styled, neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order.

CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, and PLATED WARE, &c., FOR SALE and on HIRE.

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GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD

Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem. Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages by greased axletree. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

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Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "HEARING" unless amount to covers Postage is previously paid.

ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps, Artistic but not obtrusive. Fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and chimnies. From Rs. 18 to Rs. 95 each.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

BAEL FRUIT PRESERVE, manufactured by THOMSON and TAYLOR, is the best Household Remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Per bottle Re. 1-4, Bombay and Poona.

ELECTRIC APPLIANCES.—Continuous and alternating Current Plant for lighting and power distribution. Electric Cables, Fans, Arc Lamps, Fittings, Telephone and Telegraph Appliances supplied of the highest quality at MODERATE PRICES.—C. JOST & Co., Electrical Engineers, Sirdar's Palace, Bombay, Established 1882.

TO BE LET, 3RD FLOORS in Green Street, 2ND FLOOR in Tamarind Lane, for Office or Residence. Apply BATLIBOI & Co., Forbes Street, Fort.

TO LET.—From 1st June, House at Ridge, Malabar Hill, lately occupied by Mr S. Hebsch. Apply to COMMOO JAFFER SULLIMAN, & Co., Girgaum.

IN CONSTANT USE FOR 10 YEARS.—Mrs. M. Blyth, Colaba, says:—Singer's Family Machines had been in constant use for 10 years, for both heavy and light work, and only cost me few annas for trifling repairs.

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NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:

EDINBURGH, 64, Princes Street.

LONDON, 61, Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds as at 31st December, 1902..... £ 16,378,771

Revenue for 1902 ..... £ 3,628,617

The sum of £ 830,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900 yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £ 1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

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GREAT REDUCTIONS

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For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1848.

EXTRACT from the 54th Report of the Directors on the operations of the Society for the year 1902:—

Policies issued (Net)	4,748 for £1,792,845
Surplus on Transactions for above period	£ 324,733
Annual Income	£1,311,091
Assets	£8,279,970

Life Assurance with or without Medical Examination.

The Society has lately devised several other New and Attractive Forms of Life Assurance and Endowments, particulars of which can be obtained on application to

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FOR

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They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

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32, Broadway, MADRAS.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £500,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy.
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin.
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar.
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Eliya,	Mombasse
Steamer Point.	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 65,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.,
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
A. M. TOWNSEND. }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

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BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM, Acting Agent.
7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak)	Hongkong
Bombay	Singapore	Foochow
Calcutta	Kwala Lumpor	Saigon
Madras	Bangkok	Shanghai
Rangoon	Batavia	Tientsin
Colombo	Sourabaya	Hankow
Penang	Manila	Yokohama
Thaiping	Cebu (Philippines)	Kobe
Medan, Deli (Sumatra)		New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. PER ANNUM on the minimum Monthly Balance up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months at FOUR PER CENT. per annum. Rates for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Acting Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL (paid up) Rs. 31,89,950.

HEAD OFFICE:—Calcutta.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

SUB-AGENCIES:—Amritsar, Mooltan and Murree.

RATES OF INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 6 months 4 per cent. p. a.
„ 12 „ 5 „ p. a.
„ 2 years 5½ „ p. a.

Our SPECIAL RATES for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS of Rs. 1,000 and upwards may be ascertained on application.

Sums of not less than Rs. 10 are received as subscription in PRUDENTIAL or "HOME PASSAGE" Deposit accounts which carry interest at 5 per cent. p. a., compounded half-yearly. Cheques, etc., on Towns where the Bank has Branches, also Currency Notes of any Circle, are credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards, and receive 2 per cent. p. a. upon the daily balance, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 is maintained.

For further particulars and Rules, apply to the Head Office or Branches,

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 3rd May, 1904.

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BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS

The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KURRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 10,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

R. NICOLL,
Acting Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (paid up) ..... Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper). Rs. 19,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVED FUND	„ 16,00,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL	„ 5,00,000

DIRECTORS:

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ R. J. P. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.
„ J. C. SPEIRS.

MANAGING DIRECTOR,
MR. D. KING.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the following terms:—

2 % per annum allowed on daily balances
2½ „ „ minimum monthly balances or

at the option of the Depositors to be declared when opening accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per Annum.
For 2 Years	5 per cent.
„ 1 Year	4½ „
„ 6 Months	4 „
„ 3 „	3½ „

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principal and interest of Debentures on its approved list, on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information, apply to—

J. C. SPEIRS,
Agent.

Calcutta, 26th January, 1904.

LONDON BRANCH:
19 GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E. C.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	„ 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	„ 9,320,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS	„ 400,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin and Newchang.

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THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON and JOINT STOCK BANK LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON and SMITH'S BANK LD.; THE PARR'S BANK LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.

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HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.

LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E. C.

LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL...Fcs. 1,50,000,000, (£6,000,000.)

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BANK OF ENGLAND.

UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Bombay, Tunis, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney and all principal towns of Madagascar.

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WM. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

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CARRIAGES Lined, Painted and Repaired. REPAIRS executed with the greatest possible care and attention.

A varied stock of very fashionable New and Second hand English-built Carriages of all the latest designs always on hand for sale.

New and Secondhand Carriages Sold on Commission and Warehoused.

ASTHMA of any stage or standing is cured outright by our Specific. R. S. Ashcroft, Esq., Howrah, writes:—"As I have already benefited by your Medicine, I shall not forget to recommend it to any of my friends who may be so unfortunate as to be attacked with ASTHMA." Price Rs. 5. One phial is generally sufficient in an ordinary case.

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V. C. Works, Ranaghat, Bengal.

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BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF THREE VALUABLE HORSES.

On WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 4 p.m, Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Sulleman Abdel Wahed Co's Stable, Bellasis Road, Byculla, opposite the Byculla Club, the following three horses, belonging to a Hyderabad Prince, viz—

1 handsome strong chestnut Arab horse, 14-3, 7 years.
1 handsome strong bay Arab horse 14-3, 8 years.
1 handsome strong flea bitten grey Arab horse, 14-2, 7 years.
And some other horses belonging to Arab dealers.
The horses are now on view.

BENNETT & Co,

Bombay, 20th June, 1904.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF 572 BAGS AUSTRIAN SUGAR.

Messrs MENESSE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 p.m., in the Victoria Dock No. 10 Unclaimed Warehouse on account of the concerned, ex s.s, "Malta,"—

MIB.—197 bags Austrian sugar.
WZ.—375 bags Austrian sugar for transhipment.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD STORES, &c., &c., IN THE B. I. S. N. COMPANY'S DOCKYARD, MAZAGON.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2 p.m., in the B. I. S. N. Company's Dockyard, Mazagon.

A quantity of old stores and other articles such as zinc tube, chain screws, spectacle clues, bill boas, shackles, iron cots, chain belt, iron hatch rings, iron pipiog, pamp, scales, wooden tallies, iron belts, boat pintles, iron boiler for rice, wooden fittings, 1,800 lbs. ships biscuits, 1,300 lbs. corned beef, oilman stores, ullaged wines and liquors, &c., &c.,

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE, PARCELS, Etc., AT G. I. P. RILWAY, VICTORIA TERMINUS.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Railway Act IX of 1890, under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 4th July, 1904, at 2 p. m., at the above-mentioned place—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, parcels, &c., &c.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 20th June, 1904.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

1 square piano by Schiedmayer and Soehne.
Furniture such as mirror, door cabinet, cupboards, sofas, chairs, bentwood chairs, dressing, wash-hand and writing tables, chest-of-drawers, hat and book stands, iron safe, 2 large waggons, iron wheels and axle.
1 largo size cooking stove with chimney suitable for hotel.
1 cash registering machine.
1 ice making machine.
1 Edison standard phonograph with 31 rollers.
2 12 and 8 light gas chandeliers and 2 cage lamps.
1 lot gents' and baby saddles, harness, books, boots and shoes, camera with lense, ice-cream freezers, military half-horse and water bottles, plates, tea and coffee urn, pillows.
Rajai, Cutch work silver tea service in 8 pieces in case.
On account of the concerned—ex s s City of Lucknow—
J. C. 632—1 case Globe Dyeing Co's printed tickets.
By order of the Administrator-General, the stock-in-trade of the late Vussonjee Damodar, consisting of 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11 yards silk bordered dhoties, 11 yards Bengal dhoties, pictures, boxes, copper-pots, &c.

AT 2 P. M.

Several second-hand gents' bicycles.
1 open side rubber-tyred brougham, in good order with a strong bay horse and English harness.
1 rubber-tyred victoria.
1 rubber-tyred office shigram.
1 second-hand vis-a-vis.
1 bay waler gelding 15-3, 7 years, quiet in harness and in saddle.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 p.m, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Tardeo Road, opposite the Byramji Hall, in the bungalow of Mr. Dayabhai Tapidas by order of the concerned valuable household furniture, carpets, rich 2, 3 and 4, light gas chandeliers, real Chubbs single door safe, double door Austrian safe, Wather's safe, garden iron benches and chairs, pier tables with pier glasses, large size upright organ with spare rollers, table ornaments, American cupboard convertable into bedstead etc.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 20th June, 1904.

THE
BERNDORF
METAL WORKS,
OF ARTHUR KRUPP,
Berndorf, in Austria
[by this present take liberty to bring again their
GERMAN SILVER
SHEET & WIRE
under the notice of Merchants and Consumers in India.

IT is now more than 25 years since the BERNDORF GERMAN SILVER WARE was first introduced to the Indian Markets, and it has since stood the test for high quality, whilst Dealers and Metal Workers alike appreciate its never varying, uniform outturn and high reliability.

The Proprietor of the Berndorf Works kindly asks Intending buyers when ordering AUSTRIAN MAKE to stipulate for

BERNDORF MANUFACTURE.

as substitutes are being offered,

At the same time the attention of Indentors is directed t. the Berndorf special

TRADE MARK FOR INDIA, THE "PALMTREE,"

as per annexed sketch which registered mark may be struck on each Sheet or Wire Ticket IN ADDITION to any other stamp (such as the Queen's Head) Indentors may dear name, which should beware of sire, but that imitations,

Orders can only be accepted through Houses domiciled in Europe according to long established custo o Berndorf, in Austria. December 1904.

Benger's
Food is
mixed with fresh
new milk when
used; is dainty
and delicious,
highly nutritive,
and most easily
digested. Infants
thrive on it, and
delicate or aged
persons enjoy it.

The "LANCET" describes it as—
"Mr. Benger's admirable preparation."

Sold in tins by Chemists, etc., everywhere.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JUNE 17.

The Bombay mails of 4th inst., arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

SECURITIES—

2 3-4 per cent, Consols	£90 7-16	=	+ 3-16
3 do. Rentes	£97 1-2	=	— 3-4
3½ do. Indian Sterling Loan	£106	=	unchanged
3½ per cent, Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£85 1-4	=	do

SILVER—

Spot in London	25 5-8	=	do
2 months hence	25 9-16	=	— 1-16
Spot in New York	55 5-8	=	+ 1-8

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25·22	=	unchanged
Berlin "	20·41	=	do
New York Demand	4·87 1-4	=	do

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	3 per cent	=	do
3 months' sight Bank Bills	2 1-8 per cent	=	do
6 " " "	2 1-4 per cent	=	do
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	2 1-2 per cent	=	do
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	2 7-8 per cent	=	do

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	1 3-4 per cent	=	— 1-8
7 day marker loans	2 per cent	=	— 1-4

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £ 10,00,000

Extra Council Bills allotments.—Bills on Calcutta, Rs. 20,000 at 1s. 4 1-32d.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay	nil
Gold "	£ 60,000

RUBBER—
Para Rubber 4-9 buyers.

WHEAT—
Red Karachi 26 J.-J. sellers easier.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore 33 J.-J., sellers steady.

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 32 3-4 J.-A., done quiet.

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York, 7 1-8.

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed easier. Surats flat. Manchester quiet. Total sales 5,000. Spot 6·38—10. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 7 3-16—1-16. Sold on speculation and for Export 2,000. Imports 19,000. Arrivals closed steady.

June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug-Sept
5·03	5·97	5·17
—17	—17	—16
Sept-Oct	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5·12	5·23	5·17
—9	—7	—7
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
5·14	5·13	5·13
—7	—7	—7

Receipts at U. S. Ports	4,000
Do. last year	3,800
Exports to Great Britain	nil
Do. do Continent	16,000

In New York—

Spot	11·70 — 30
Futures, month of July	10·95 — 33
Do. do. December	9·52 — 6

In New Orleans—

Spot	11 1-8 —3-8
Futures, month of Sept.	9·66 — 12
Do. do. Dec.	9·32 — 5
Tone at close	steady.

	Bales.
Week's receipts of cotton at U S ports	15,000
" exports to Great Britain	11,000
" to France and Continent	27,000
Stock of Cotton at U S ports	220,000
" " interior ports	120,000

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Friday, 17th June, 1904 :—

Cotton	3,230 bales.
Wheat	10,643 cwts.
Linseed	28,900 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	8,418 "
Gingellyseed	3,453 "
Poppyseed	3,312 "
Groundnuts	151 "
Cartorseed	4,365 "
Rice	9,805 "
Myrabollams	1,737 "
Cottonseed	2,119 "
Mowrasseed	162 "
Gram	2,417 "
Joowar	8,357 "
Maize	18 "

BOMBAY, SATURDAY, JUNE 18.

Exchange—Tone steady.
Bank T.T.....1s. 3 31-32d.
Bank Demand 1s. 4d
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A. 1s. 4 5-32d
Do 6 do do 1s. 4 1-4d.
French Francs 8 do do 169 8-4
Marks 8 do do 138
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight 133 1-2
Shanghai 30 do do 185 1-2
Japan 30 do do 148 1-2
Government Paper—3 1-2 per cent, Tone quiet
Cash 98
1st Settlement 30th June ... 97-14
Money Market Tone very easy.

BANK RATE.—

Bank of England since 21st April	3	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do 16th June	3	do
Bank of Bengal do 19th May	4	do
Bank of Madras do 31st May	5	do

SEEDS—

Linseed.—Tone quiet. Rs. a. p.
Ready ... ... 5 6 6 to 5 7
Rapeseed.—Tone quiet.
Brown Cawnpore, Ready. 4 14 6
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready. 5 6 0
Yellow Guzerat, Ready 5 8 0
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet
Ready 5 4 6
Castorseed—Tone quiet
Ready 20 1-2

WHEAT.—Tone quiet
Soft red Ahmedabad ... Rs 26 1-2
Club, No. 1 ..... Rs. 27

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	quiet.
Estimated sales	bales 4,000
Imports	do 4,000

June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
5·99	5·94	5·74
—4	—3	—3
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5·33	5·22	5·16
—3	—1	—1
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mch.
5·13	5·12	5·12
—1	—1	—1

COTTON.—Tone quiet.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. on Saturday, give the following results :—

Wards	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	3
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	2	0	10
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	0	0	12
Khetwadi, Girgaum Chowpatti, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	0	0	7
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	3	3	21
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	3
G Mahim and Worli	1	1	2
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	10
Total	6	4	68
Same date last year	15	12	71

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	3
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	3	4	13
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	1	1	15
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	0	0	2
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	4	3	15
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	0	5
G Mahim and Worli	1	1	1
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	7
Total	9	9	61
Total plague deaths to date	276,073	227,963	
Same date last year	12	11	76

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strickly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

LETHBRIDGE—May 12, at Linden Road, Bedford, wife of Capt S Lethbridge, R A, (Indian Ordn Dept) of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BONYTHON—BRAY—April 16, at Paul's Church, Adelaide, South Australia, J L, son of the Hon Sir L Bonython, M P to Blanche Ada, daughter of a Lady Bray and the late Hon Sir J C Bray, formerly Premier and Agent-General of South Australia.

COLLINGWOOD—SMITH—May 25, at St Mildred's Church, Lee Kent, P H Collingwood, Captain Royal Army Medical Corps, son of the late Major-General C Collingwood, R A, to Ellen, daughter of Mr C Smith.

DUNN—HANDLEY—June 15, at Albert Park, Wesleyan Chapel, Manchester Harold, second son of John Dunn, of Netherby, Didsbury, to Harriet Esther, only daughter of Thomas W Handley of Ealbwaite, Didsbury, Manchester.

PHIBBS—HUNTLEY-NICHOLSON—May 30, in London, Brevet-Major W G B Phibbs, Royal Irish Fusiliers, to Eleanor Huntley-Nicholson.

STABLE—BAYLY—May 24, at Pennycross Church, Plymouth, Major R L Stable, Loyal North Lancashire Regt, to Edith, daughter of the late R Bayly.

WILLIAMS—LUCAS—May 28, at St Mary's, Bryanstone Square, V V Williams, Oakley, Teignmouth Devon, to Maud Fanny, widow of the late Lieut-Col C A de N Lucas, Commandant 36th Jacob's Horse.

DEATHS.

CROFT—May 24, at Dodington Place, Sittingbourne, Sir J F Croft, Bart, aged 75.

KEATINGE—May 25, at Lynwood, Hersham, General R H Keatinge, V C, C S I, Indian Staff Corps, son of the late Hon R Keatinge, Judge of the Irish Court of Probate.

McNEILL—May 25, at St James's Palace, Major-General Sir J C McNeill, G C V O, K C B, K C M G, V C, of Colonsay and Oransay, Argyllshire, aged 73.

MARTINDALE—May 26, at Weston Lodge Albury, Col B H Martindale, C B, R E, aged 79.

PARR—May 28, at Winchester, R K Parr, Assistant Master at Winchester College.

RICHARDSON—May 10, at Victoria, British Columbia, M S late Captain the 35th (Royal Sussex) Regt.

ROBERTS—May 26, at James Street, Paddington, Major H C Roberts, late of the Madras Staff Corps, aged 75.

SANDFORD—May 30, at the Poolars Farm, Rotherwick, F Sandford, late Captain Grenadier Guards.

SEYMOUR—May 30, at Piccadilly, Lieut Col L R Seymour, late Grenadier Guards, son of the late Sir H Seymour, aged 63.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

MOBERLY—Jun 13, at Simla, the wife of the Major F J Moberly, 25th Punjabis, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

HOWARD—SMITH—June 8, at Methodist Episcopal Church Naini Tal, by the Rev P S Hyde, Mr Arthur J Coward, of the Bengal Command, to Miss Ida Olivia, 2nd daughter of Mr and Mrs J C Smith.

ROBINSON—OUTHWAITE—June 14, at St James's Church Calcutta, by the Rev A Conway, Donald G Robinson to Daisy Vivienne, younger daughter of the late H I Outhwaite.

DEATHS.

LOVETT-THOMAS—June 12, at Landour, of enteric, Lewis Lovett-Thomas, Lieut R E, eldest son of L H Lovett-Thomas, Esq, late Deputy Inspr Genl of Police, United Provinces, aged 23 years.

WISHART—June 7, at Naini Tal, William Barclay Wishart of Cawnpore, aged 51,

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 23m. Sun sets, 6h. 39m. High water, 4-0m. 4-25a. Low water, 9-38m., 11-3a.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p. m.
Meeting of debenture-holders of Lord Reay Manufacturing Company, 53 Esplanade Road, 5 p. m.

COLLAPSE OF A WALL.—The wall of an empty house situated in Kolsa Mohalla, Pydhownes and owned by Beg Mahomed Haji Abdul Rahiman, collapsed on Friday night and fell into an adjoining gully, no one was injured. The Municipal authorities have been informed.

THE KING'S LEVEE.—At the Levee held at St. James's Palace at midday on the 30th May last, the following Indian gentlemen were presented to the King-Emperor by the Political aide-de-camp to the Secretary of State :—Mr. Abdul Hasan, Mr. Pyara Lal, and Mr. Fazulbhoy Meherally Chinoy, the last-named a wellk-nown Bombay citizen.

CAUSING OBSTRUCTION.—At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Inspector Hasan charged Shivdhar Mulchand and fourteen others, mostly Marwaris, with causing obstruction on Kalbadevi Road. The accused were among a crowd of brokers and speculators who had collected on Kalbadevi Road on Saturday morning to transact their business. They were warned by the police to clear away and not to obstruct the traffic, but the warning was unheeded. The Magistrate fined the accused Rs. 10 each.

ACCIDENT AT A QUARRY HOLE.—On Friday afternoon, three men named Shiva Krishna, aged thirty-five, Bapoo Harri, aged thirty-five and Gunja Mankoo, aged twenty-eight, were at work in a quarry hole belonging to Bhanji Anaji, on Parel Tank Road, when a piece of land above them suddenly gave way and came down on top of them, burying them underneath. The other men at work in the quarry ran to their assistance and extricated them. The injured persons were conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where Shiva, whose left leg had been fractured, was detained, while others were discharged after being attended to.

SUICIDE.—At the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, on Saturday, Mr. J. M. Payne, Acting Coroner for Bombay, conducted an inquest relative to the death of Ramji Mowji, aged thirty, a labourer, employed in the Bombay customs. It appeared from the evidence that the deceased was addicted to drink and neglected his work. He left home on Friday morning as usual and returned about two hours afterwards. He quietly went into his room and lay down. When his mother went to arouse him for his midday meal, she found him unconscious and breathing heavily. She informed the police, who had the man conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where it was found that he was suffering from opium poisoning. He died shortly after admission. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

CRUSHED BETWEEN BUFFERS.—At the Wari Bunder Goods Yard on Saturday Mr. J. M. Payne, Acting Coroner for Bombay, conducted an inquest relative to the death of Rama Bhairoo, a Hindu labourer, aged thirty years. The evidence showed that on Friday last the deceased and two other labourers were engaged in unloading a waggon containing hay in the goods yard. They uncoupled the waggon which was in the middle of a train composed of many other waggons and were removing the ropes. Just then an alarm was given of the waggons being shunted and the deceased who was standing between the rails, attempted to get out, but before he could succeed in doing so, the buffers came in contact, crushing his head between them. He was killed on the spot. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

RIGHT OF PASSAGE IN A LANE.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice B. Tyebji delivered his decison in the Bombay High Court on Saturday in the suit brought by Haji Hafid Jafer Mahomed, owner of a property in Chuckla Street, against Gangji Narpet, owner of a property in Da Louza Street claiming a right of passage in a lane between the properties in question, praying for certain other reliefs. The Hon. Mr. B Scott, with Mr. Basil Lang, instructed by Messrs. Crawford Burder and Company, appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. D. D. Davar with Mr. Weldon, instructed by Messrs. Bicknell and Merwanji, appeared for the defendants. The case has been reported.

The plaintiff complained of obstruction caused to sweepers and others in the house gully by the defendants' putting up new posts, constructing a plinth, and encroaching otherwise by projections of a gallery, window-shelters and weather-boards; he also complained of nuisance created by sweepings, dirt and dust thrown by the defendant's tenants on the roof of his (the plaintiff's) house.

The case having occupied several hearings, the Judge went into the merits of the evidence as some length, and concluded by entering a decree for the plaintiff in terms of the paragraphs first, second and fifth of the prayer in the plaint, with costs. His Lordship held that the plaintiff and his sweepers had the right of free and unobstructed passage through the lane in question; he was also entitled to discharge water from the "nahnis" and "moris" of his house into the lane by means of downtake pipes. Defendant was restrained by injunction from projecting or maintaining erect over the plaintiff's premises any window shutters or weather-sheds.

CRICKET.

The match between the Bombay Gymkhana and the Cheshire Regiment, with which the Bombay Gymkhana were to open the season on Saturday, had to be abandoned on account of rain.

UNSUCCESSFUL APPEAL BY GOVERNMENT.

JUDGMENT OF THE HIGH COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, at the High Court on Thursday, disposed of an appeal filed by Government against an order of acquittal passed by Mr. S. Padamji, Sessions Judge of Broach, in the case of Imperator vs. Lallu Ghela. Rao Bahadur Wasudev J. Kirtikar, Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown, Mr. F. Sorabji Taleyarkhan, with Mr. Javeri, appeared for Lallu, the accused.

The accused had been tried for falsification of accounts, forgery for the purpose of cheating, and criminal breach of trust as a clerk and a servant, Mr. Padamji acquitted him. Accused, said Mr. Padamji, was a servant in Jehangir Ardeshir and Co., and he was alleged to have shipped during complainant's absence 118 bags of math grain to Bombay in the name of his son, Kalidas. The boat laden with the grain foundered on 15th February 1903. When accused knew of the loss, he credited the amount of the lost goods in Kalidas's name in Jehangir's books, thereby committing the offences charged. Accused admitted buying the grain for the firm, of which, he said, he was a partner, in which capacity he had the right to purchase and deal in the firm's name as he liked. The fact of accused's partnership having been established, Mr. Padamji said, most of the charges fell through.

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, in delivering the judgment of the Court, said a good deal of time might have been saved, had the Sessions Judge of Broach, clearly stated his opinion of the evidence, and not dealt with many points superficially and perfunctorily. He had held that accused being a partner, he could not be guilty of the offences. In this the Judge was clearly wrong, for Section 477A was quite clear. If a man acted in the capacity of a clerk or servant he came within the provisions of the Section. The defence urged that accused was not only a partner, but he entered into the transactions on behalf of the firm, though in the name of his son Kalidas's firm, the reason for this was that Jehangir's firm was originally called Ardeshir Dadabhai & Co, and had no credit, and to give it credit, Kalidas Lallu's firm came to its aid, and the transactions were entered into in the name of Kalidas. The question was whether there was anything to show the defence to be true. In this respect, the Court was obliged to Mr. Taleyarkhan for his able arguments and the manner in which he had discussed the evidence. If the transactions related to Kalidas's firm, how did complainant's name appear in them? This, and the entry of Rs. 1,000 on which Mr. Taleyarkhan had dwelt, were important facts; also the fact of the complainant's servant going to inspect the goods recovered from the lost boat. Thus they got to a stage where it became very doubtful whether the accused could be held criminally liable under the circumstances? The learned Government Pleader having admitted there was nothing in the charge of forgery, or what did the remaining offence of falsification stand? Undoubtedly Exhibit 5 was in a different hand, but what was there to show it was false? As to the evidence, looking to the character of what was tendered by the complainant, no inference adverse to the accused could be drawn. Some of the questions, again, put by the Lower Court to the accused were not fair. On the whole the evidence had been fully and carefully discussed by counsel on either side, and on appreciation of it, the Appeal Court gave the benefit of the doubt to the accused, and confirmed the order of acquittal.

The appeal was dismissed.

A CHARGE OF MURDER REDUCED.

DECISION OF THE HIGH COURT.

Mr. G. C. Whitworth, Sessions Judge of Satara, in February last, convicted Vithu Bahiru and Bala Nana of murder and sentenced each of them to transportation for life. An appeal by the accused was heard at the High Court on Thursday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon Mr. Justice Batty. Mr. K. N. Keikar appeared for the accused, and Rao Bahadur V. J. Kirtikar, Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown.

The two appellants, accused Nos. 2 and 3, were charged with the murder of one Jnanu Sidu, and four others with abetment of the offence, and also with voluntarily causing hurt to Jnanu. The crime was committed on the 2nd January last, and the deceased, in the course of some transaction, received a heavy blow on the head, breaking the bone and causing a wound four inches long. He never spoke afterwards and died in the dispensary on the 13th January. The principal witnesses were three men, who said they happened to be with the deceased where he was engaged in watering his wheat crop, when the accused persons came to attack him. In Mr. Whitworth's opinion, the case was one of sudden quarrel and passion; but there was much in the case which would rather indicate that it was one of deliberate murder. In the first place, the quarrel about water did not appear to have been a genuine one. On the other hand, as a "ruse" to get Jnanu who was a powerful man into a helpless position; it would be convenient; as Jnanu's first action would naturally be to stoop down and move the little dam of mud from the mouth of his channel to that of the opposite party's. Again the action of some of the accused in assaulting Jnanu after he was unconscious, and apparently dead, seemed to show that they were supporting the principals in the crime. As to the boldness and openness of the offence, it appeared that the village was a somewhat lawless one. The case was peculiar Mr. Whitworth said, in that no information was given to the police patel, and report was made by him. The patel was said to be on the side of the accused. The weapon used was a "khore" which consists of an iron blade, forming into a ring on one side to receive a wooden handle. Concurring with one assessor and differing from the other, the Sessions Judge convicted the two appellants of murder and sentenced them each to transportation for life. The other four were sentenced each to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

"Their lordships, after hearing arguments, passed the following order: The facts show that the offence was either culpable homicide not amounting to murder or causing grievous hurt. The Court therefore sentences each of the accused to seven years' transportation.

THE INDIAN ECCLESIASTICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

IMPROVED CONDITIONS OF SERVICE.

The Secretary of State has intimated his approval of the proposals made by the Government of India for improving the conditions of service of chaplains on the Indian Ecclesiastical Establishment. Previous to 1892 chaplains were appointed as Junior Chaplains on Rs. 500 a month and after ten years service were promoted to the rank and pay of Senior Chaplain on Rs. 800 a month. In that year the conditions which have now been modified were introduced, and since then chaplains have been appointed on probation for a period of three years on a salary of Rs. 400 a month, and it is only after their period of probation that they attain to the rank and pay of Junior Chaplain, on which up till then they started. After a fair trial it has been found that the addition to a chaplain's service of three years on reduced pay has caused considerable hardship in a few cases even severe hardship, among the junior clergy of the Establishment. The knowledge of these facts has disposed the Indian Government to give a favourable hearing to representations lately put forward by the chaplains appointed under the 1892 regulations. No alteration has been made in the rules regarding pension and furlough but the pay of chaplains on probation is increased to Rs. 450 per mensem, and Junior Chaplains will in future draw Rs. 650 a month after five years' service in that rank, or including the period of probation after eight years' total service. The considerations which have weighed with the Government of India in making these proposals are that chaplains have found it difficult on their small initial pay to maintain the standard of living expected of them, and that there is no other Department of Government service in which promotion to the senior grade is so long deferred. To these reasons the Secretary of State adds another. He recognises that the recruitment of suitable men for the Indian Ecclesiastical Establishment on existing terms is becoming difficult and it is with a view to maintain the character of the Service as well as to remove a grievance that he has sanctioned the Governments proposals. The improvement now made in the conditions of their service will do a great deal to take away the admitted hardship under which the younger chaplains have laboured and will increase the usefulness of their service among all classes of the community."—"Pioneer."

MR. ANDREW CLARK presided on May 26th, at the General Court of Governors of the Middlesex Hospital. The Chairman drew attention to the publication of the second volume of the reports from the Cancer Research Laboratories (forming part of the "Archives of the Middlesex Hospital"), which contained an important paper on "Heredity in Cancer," the material for which had been derived from the hospital's registers, dating from 1746. The conclusion drawn from the large number of cases therein dealt with militated against the generally accepted view that cancer is hereditary. Although no claim could yet be made in regard to the cure of cancer, a great deal had resulted from the continued systematic research.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JUNE 19.

Sunday.—Rain has increased on the West Coast and Burma Coast and some heavy falls have been reported. Showers have fallen in North East India, Central Provinces and Chota Nagpur. Mormugao has recorded 7 inches, Goa and Ratnagiri 6, Moulmein 4, Raipur 3 1-2, Tavoy and the Diamond Island 3, Pombay and Mercara 2 1-2, Akyab, Lashio, Trivandrum, Cochin, and Calicut 2; Toungoo, Chanda, Hazaribagh, and Darjeeling one inch. The depression yesterday lying over Orissa and Chota Nagpur has not changed in position and is not so well defined this morning. The increased rainfall on the coasts distinct of the West Peninsula and Burma may show that fresh advance of monsoon winds is taking place in both the Bay and East Arabian Sea. Showers will probably continue in North East India and the Central provinces during the day.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The steamer Hyperia, Captain H. G. A. Timmis, which arrived in harbour on the 17th instant, from Calcutta, reports having encountered in the Bay of Bengal strong S. W. winds and heavy head sea, on the West Coast strong to fresh to moderate N. W. winds, heavy N. W. swell and from 15th to 17th instant heavy rain squalls. The Clan Line steamer Clan Macalister, Captain R. Sterling which arrived in harbour on Friday from Glasgow met with strong monsoon to 400 miles from Bombay thence light. The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer Peninsular, Captain A. G. Cubitt, which arrived in harbour on Saturday from Aden encountered light to moderate winds from Aden to 55 degree E., fresh, to strong monsoon with heavy sea to 67 degree E. thence fine weather to port. The Wilson Line steamer Aleppo, Captain C. Rayward, which arrived in harbour on the 7th instant, from Hull, experienced from longitude 95 degrees E. to 61 degrees E, strong S. W. monsoon, afterwards moderating to light monsoon.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba In. Cts.
Previously registered	13 45	11 81	13 81	10 52
Sunday, 19th June	3 35	3 85	0 17	2 33
Total	16 80	17 63	13 68	13 15
Total fall to 19th June, '03	11 01	19 46	17 54	21 60
Total fall to 19th June, '02	7 97	11 31	9 70	9 68

RAINFALL AT CUMBALLA HILL.
(Registered at Messrs. Kemp & Co.)

	In. Cts.
Friday, 17th June	0 35

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON SATURDAY, THE 18TH JUNE.

STATIONS.	Pressure 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Average hours.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of last 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of last 24 hours.	Rainfall. Humidity 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Bushire	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·00	—	0 00
Basra	29·58	WNW	9	93·3	83·2	78	0 00	—	·01
Muscat	29·56	NW	3	90·8	87·0	65	0·00	—	0·36
Aden	29·70	W	4	95·8	80·8	79	0·00	—	0·00
Lahore	29·42	W	3	100·4	88·3	51	0·37	—	0·31
Sirsa	29·43	W SW	2	100·3	89·6	7	1·16	+	0·39
Delhi	29·47	N NE	6	100·7	87·9	59	0·07	—	1·03
Agra	29·42	NW	6	105·8	84·5	45	0·16	—	0·72
Cawnpore	29·45	ESE	2	105·4	88·3	63	0·41	—	1·19
Allahabad	29·46	ENE	4	101·4	84·0	68	0·00	—	1·96
Jhansi	29·45	NW	6	105·8	91·7	51	1·18	—	0·81
Jacobabad	29·38	SSE	4	116·1	85·4	70	0·00	—	0·00
Karachi	29·52	W	15	94·1	82·7	77	0·00	—	0·02
Jeypore	29·50	W	5	104·2	81·4	16	0·36	—	0·12
Ajmere	29·59	W	7	101·9	85·3	60	1·15	+	0·28
Deesa	29·50	SW	15	...	81·6	65	0·47	—	0·12
Ahmedabad	29·58	SW	5	101·8	83·1	66	0·01	—	3·10
Bhuj	29·54	SW	19	97·8	79·9	79	0·00	—	0·68
Jamnagar	29·50	WSW	24	95·6	80·2	69	0·09	—	1·35
Dwarka	29·50	WSW	20	99·4	81·8	79	0·00		
Rajkot	29·62	W	11	100·9	77·6	65	0·81	—	1·22
Bhavnagar	29·62	SW	10	100·6	80·5	70	0·28	—	2·59
Veraval	29·62	W	20	87·6	82·7	78	0·49	—	2·63
Neemuch	29·55	WSW	14	101·0	79·1	34	2·08	+	0·49
Indore	29·58	W	10	95·6	75·1	83	0·07	—	2·03

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NUMDAH,	CARDIGANS,
BERLIN WOOL,	BALACLAVAS,
LOHIS,	SWEATERS,
TRAVELLING RUGS,	GLOVES,

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Prize	Cash	2,000
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20 Prizes	" Rs. 10 each	200
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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JUNE 20, 1904.

ENGLAND, FRANCE AND GERMANY.

SIR CHARLES BRUCE, distinguished as an educationalist and a colonial governor, has sought the pages of the "Empire Review" in which to ventilate his views on the political relations of Great Britain with France and Germany. The official position he has now for many years held in territories which, though British possessions, were originally colonies of France, or are geographically and otherwise closely connected with French colonies, to wit, Mauritius and British Guiana, has made the relations between Great Britain and France a subject of constant interest and occasional anxiety to him and he writes feelingly upon the subject before us. He is in hope that the "entente" between France and England does not depend solely on commercial interests, but on a general community of principles in political and social life. The rapprochement promoted by Louis Philippe never went beyond public demonstrations and professions of good will and sympathy. That promoted by Louis Napoleon led up to an offensive alliance, the most substantial guarantee of sincerity that nations can mutually pledge ; but that guarantee terminated with the close of the Crimean War. The recent rapprochement marked by the interchange of visits between King Edward and President Loubet has resulted in the Agreements of October 14 and April 8 last. Sir Charles regards these Agreements as marking a new departure in our diplomacy, a surrender of the policy of opposition to the Colonial expansion of every country but our own : a recognition of the great changes brought about by accomplished facts in the colonies, protectorates and spheres of influence of other nations, as well as of the principles upon which the territorial expansion of civilised nations is based. Lord Lansdowne, in his despatch to the British Ambassador in Paris, expressed the hope that Great Britain and France, in basing the composition of long-standing difficulties upon mutual concessions and in the frank recognition of each other's legitimate wants and aspirations may have afforded a precedent which will contribute something to the maintenance of international goodwill and the preservation of the general peace. The Russian ambassador, expressing his satisfaction at the completion of the Anglo-French Agreement, declared that Russia could not but rejoice that her friends and allies in France were thus relieved from many embarrassments and made more completely masters of their actions, adding : "Is there not a proverb which says : 'The friends of our friends are our friends.'"

Our alliance with Japan at the present moment prevents us expecting too much in the direction of a rapprochement with Russia wherefore in his desire to promote goodwill and peace towards men all round, Sir Charles suggests that we should turn our attention towards Germany. When the King and the Emperor have exchanged visits we may be in more amiable mood towards one another. At present Germany is suffering from a revulsion of feeling against us and anything English is unwelcome. But the Imperial Chancellor is said to have viewed our convention with France approvingly, declaring that it is in no way directed against other Powers, while it has removed causes of irritation which have not been without danger to the peace of the world, which it is the urgent desire of Germany to maintain. Germany, as Sir Charles Bruce poignantly remarks, is not blind to the position of isolation in which she finds herself, and whatever mistakes the German Press may have made in recent years, the question of the causes that have led up to the isolation of the Empire are now discussed with frank sincerity and calm. Germany's isolated position is generally attributed to causes arising out of the Franco-German War, which substituted for an agglomeration of feeble and insignificant States, an Imperial Power of the first consequence. The development of her trade and manufactures followed and she became a formidable competitor in the commercial world by colonial enterprise, by the creation of a powerful navy and mercantile marine, by the imperial declaration that the future of Germany lay across the water, and by a general desire to have "a finger in every pie." German aspirations are easy to understand. They are but natural, though they may run in conflict with our own, we must feel the Germans are wrong and we are right. Sir Charles Bruce appears to think that the time in which British imperialism resented the extra-European territorial and commercial expansion of Germany is gone by, that if the Anglo-French Agreements have any value they must be accepted as proof that the policy of Great Britain now admits and favours the expansion of other Powers on parallel lines, which may be determined by negociation and agreement, a procedure as open to Germany as to France !

That deduction is logical enough. Theoretically we admit the rights of other nations to turn their eyes across the seas, but we would much rather they did not. And above all we, would prefer Germany not to. That is the true position though it may not be frankly confessed. Germany does not desire our friendship—not at present at all events. With perfect frankness, observes Sir Charles Bruce, the German Press assigns as further grounds of friction with England, German sympathy with the Boers in the late war, Germany's action in China and the Venezuelan expedition ; and the unjustifiable attacks on England and the English carried on by the German newspapers for a period of years. Are these sufficient reasons, sufficient justification for the exclusion of Germany from friendly relations with England ? May not similar discourtesies be laid to the charge of France ? Undoubtedly. But the Frenchman is quick to forgive and forget. He is ready to kiss immediately he has kicked. But the German is not. He nurses his enmity and while the Frenchman merely cries for "revanche," the German takes it. Still if Germany cares for own friendship, the right hand is out in her direction. We do not altogether endorse the contention that the isolation of Germany cannot long continue without inconvenience to the peace of Europe. Still a rapprochement with England may be practicable and that might prepare the way for a Franco-German Agreement, which would secure the peace of Europe so long as it lasted. Lord Lansdowne showed, in his despatch to the British ambassador, the movement in favour of all the differences between Great Britain and France received a powerful impetus from the visit paid to France by the King and the return visit of President Loubet. A better understanding, if not an actual agreement with Germany may follow on the coming visit of the King to the Kaiser at Kiel and the Kaiser's return visit thereafter. Anyhow it is a consummation greatly to be desired in the interests of Europe.

TUBERCULOSIS.

WHEN Dr. Koch, the discoverer of the tubercle bacillus, propounded the theory that bovine tuberculosis was not communicable to human beings, the doctors were amazed and farmers gave a great sigh of relief. The discovery of the bacillus had set the pathologists upon a course of advocacy under which beef, milk, butter and cheese were condemned as agents for the spread of tuberculosis in all its forms. Milk especially came to be regarded as a highly dangerous article of food and measures for the prevention of the disease were framed in accordance with the generally accepted idea. Then came Dr. Koch's startling announcement that all these measures of sanitation in the cowshed and the dairy and the boiling of milk were so much unnecessary labour, because human tuberculosis was distinct from bovine. Agriculturists, whose stock had been sacrificed to the previous theory and who had begun to consider their rights to compensation from the State, naturally welcomed such a declaration by a man whose previous achievements entitled his statements to the greatest consideration. His position seemed to have been strengthened by the failure of a French doctor to inoculate himself with bovine tuberculosis, though in reality a single experiment of that nature could only prove that the individual was not susceptible to the disease. Now we have a British Royal Commission re-establing the theory previously accepted by the most eminent British pathologists and acted upon in the measures so far taken in relation to a scourge more destructive than the plague. The Royal Commission was expressly appointed to enquire and report whether the disease in animals or man is one and the same, whether animals and man can be reciprocally infected with it, under what conditions, if at all, the transmission of the disease from animals to man takes place, and what are the circumstances favourable or unfavourable to such transmission. The importance of the question raised by Dr. Koch's declaration that bovine and human tuberculosis were not the same was so keenly recognised that the Commission instead of taking evidence of the usual nature decided to investigate the matter by actual experiment. The results of the investigation seem to them so conclusive that they have issued an adinterim report which establishes that the German scientist must have committed an error. It is obvious that for the purposes of experiment the Commissioners could not proceed to inoculate human beings with the bacillus from diseased animals, but they introduced tuberculous material of human origin into the bodies of animals and compared its effects with those produced in the animal by material of bovine origin. The disease in each case has been identical with the other. Twenty different "strains" of tuberculous material from human beings were used. Seven of the "strains" produced acute tuberculosis in the animals with widespread disease in various organs. In the case of the other "strains" the bovine animal was affected to a less extent. Yet when tuberculous material was taken from the animal thus affected and introduced successively into other bovine animals or into guinea pigs from which bovine animals were subsequently inoculated, it produced in the case of five "strains" general tuberculosis of an intense character. Further observations in this direction are being made, but the results so far attained are so striking that the Commissioners rightly felt it their duty to make them known without further delay. What those results imply is that the precautions which have been urged upon agriculturists and the public generally in regard to the care of cattle and the use more especially of milk should continue to be observed, along with measures directed to check the spread of tuberculous disease by infection from individual to individual.

SANITATION AND HEALTH IN RAJPUTANA.

A BELATED report, dealing with events which occurred in the year 1902, has just been published in respect of sanitation, dispensaries, and jails in Rajputana. There is little profit to be gained out of a discussion of such ancient history as this, but as it is most probable that no official record of anything approaching current events will be obtainable for a long time to come, perhaps the figures may be taken for what they are worth. The year appears to have been a healthy one on the whole. A cholera outbreak, which claimed over fifteen hundred victims occurred, and small-pox was in evidence, but on the other hand the Province was practically free from plague and in the aggregate the death rate was by no means excessive. As a matter of fact almost everywhere the birth rate considerably exceeded the death rate. This is all the more surprising as one of the features of the year was the famine and scarcity which prevailed in Ajmer-Merwara and in some of the Native States of Rajputana. The monsoon was below the average, and this resulted in high prices. The fact that the health of the people remained good, notwithstanding these unfavourable circumstances may be regarded as particularly fortunate. The vital statistics for Rajputana, however, cannot be regarded as very important. In the principal cities, certainly, a properly systematised method of registration exists, but elsewhere there is no system. The figures are thus incomplete, and especially in the case of the Native States. So far as they go they exhibit a very considerable increase in the birth rate, and on the other hand only a slight augmentation of the death rate, which only amonted to 17·1 per thousand per annum. Cholera of a very severe type raged in the Bharatpur State, and in Alwar. In the former state, too, malarial fever was extremely active and over 6,000 succumbed to the disease during the twelve months. The only instance of plague in an epidemic form occurred after the period with which the report deals ; that is, in January of last year. This outbreak was, however very severe, nearly 900 deaths being recorded in a space of less than three months. The portion of the report dealing with the jails of Rajputana shows that scarcity was the cause of an increased jail population, and consequently some of the jails were overcrowded. In Udaipur, where the inconvenience was most serious, some improvement has been since been effected, and the jail at Dungarpore is also better able to meet the demands of such a period as 1902. The Native States who are financially heavily involved owing to famine expenditure find it difficult to provide better jail accommodation. The report also contains some information relating to vaccination in the Province during 1902. Evidently the people are beginning to realise the value of this preventive against small-pox as the number of primary operations increased largely both in Ajmer-Merwara and the Native States. The year 1902 so far as health was concerned was in Rajputana full of paradoxes. The conditions were certainly those which made for general ill-health and a high mortality rate. As things turned out, however, the health of the people was by no means unsatisfactory.

AMONG the passengers who proceeded to Europe on Saturday by the P. and O. Company's mail steamer Oriental, was General H. M. Mason.

COLONEL YOUNGHUSBAND reached Tuna on the night of the 18th inst. on his return journey to Gyantse. He is closely followed by General Macdonald who reached Tangla Pass yesterday with his column. The whole force should be in Gyantse by the end of the current week.

THE P. & O. Company's s. s. Simla is expected to arrive in Bombay from China at 3 p. m. on Tuesday.

IN case still more reinforcements are required for Tibet it is probable a regular Brigade will be formed and sent up.

GOOD progress continues to be made with the Quetta-Nushki Railway, and the large number of labourers employed are now kept free from epidemic sickness.

THE "Pioneer" says that the letters received from England confirm the statement recently made that Lord Curzon will arrive in Bombay on the 23rd or 24th September.

ON the conclusion of his monsoon tour his Honour Sir James Digges La Touche pays a short visit to Simla, leaving Moradabad on the 3rd August, arriving at Simla the following day, leaving for Naini Tal on the 10th.

REPORTS which have reached Quetta from the Seistan Mission show that the summer, though setting in later than usual, has been a typically hot one of late. The Mission is marking time as it is not possible to do much outdoor work now.

THE Committee which meets in Simla to consider the question relating to water supply, etc., should finish its works within a month, as Mr. Gourmet, one of its members, proceeds on leave in July. It should really find little difficulty in preparing its reports as a mass of facts is available already for its consideration.

A FINE large house belonging to a wealthy Marwaree merchant in Dhond village caught fire at 11 p.m., on Friday, the whole building being completely gutted by the fire. A large amount of grain, etc., which was stored in the building together with cash and valuables, were destroyed. The total damages are estimated at Rs. 10,000. The cause of the fire has not been traced, but the owner himself suspects foul play.

LAST month Major Showers, Political Agent in Kalat, held a Durbar at Mastung at which he discussed with the assembled Chiefs and officers of the Khan the question of opening a school in that place for the education of local boys. The idea met with a warm reception, and a substantial sum was subscribed on the spot for the construction of a suitable building. This school will be the first to be opened in Kalat territory

THERE is a pleasant flavour of mild congratulation about the report on the medical institutions of Bengal for the year 1903. Continued progress in the usefulness and popularity of the institutions is recorded, and though owing to the healthiness of the year there was a decrease in the number of inpatients there was a large increase in the total number of patients. There is a note of warning lest the hospitals should be turned into almshouses by neglect to charge those who are in a position to pay for their diet while under treatment, but probably the indication of the danger will be sufficient to secure the adoption of a wiser policy. Proof of genuine appreciation of the work done in these public institutions is found in the long list of important donations made to the hospitals. Nineteen of these gifts amounted to an aggregate value of Rs. 3,19,500. and the Lieutenant-Governor remarks that they constitute a record of which the Province has no reason to be ashamed.

SEVERAL of the motor cars and trailer cars of the Calcutta Tramway Company have been fitted with life-guards to prevent accidents such as those which have shocked the public. Careful tests have been made with them and they have all been found to be properly fixed and fitted in accordance with the pattern previously approved. The efficiency of the guards on the motor was practically tested last week in an accident which would have probably resulted in the death of a person who attempted to get on the car while it was in motion. He missed his hold and fell, with the result that the curve of the guard of the motor caught the man and threw him three feet clear of the car, which is exactly the result anticipated. There are altogether 75 motor cars belonging to the Tramway Company with the entrance at the end, 45 of which have these life-guards fitted on them and as the rate of progress is about two per day, the remainder of these cars should be completed in three weeks. There are still 106 trailer cars to be fitted with guards. These at the same rate of progress should be completed in nine weeks.

THE famous piano-virtuoso Herr Albert Friedentha', who is now making his third complete tour around the world, is meeting with enormous success throughout the Australian Colonies, arousing an enthusiasm never witnessed before in that country. Friedenthal concludes his remaining Australian engagements at an early date and resumes his tour through Japan, China, India and South Africa, in the course of which he intends paying a visit to Bombay.

THE AGRARIAN "REVOLUTION" IN IRELAND.

MR. DAVITT'S BOOK.

IT is not a little remarkable that, notwithstanding that many books have been written on the Irish agrarian movement of the past thirty years, we are still without a definitive work that is worthy of being classed as history. Some of those who have taken part in these movements have written of them, or phases of them, and have written well ; but every one of them has been so influenced by his environment that impartiality has been impossible to him, and has scarcely been expected of him. A picturesque pamphleteer like Mr. T. P. O'Connor helped to popularise the cause of his fellow-Nationalists in England with "The Parnell Movement," a partial and purely partisan performance that was a timely sequel to the more judicial "New Ireland" of the late A. M. Sullivan ; Mr. William O'Brien has idealised the aspirations of the newer Ireland in essay and fiction ; Lecky approached the social aspects of the Irish land struggle from a philosophical standpoint ; Mr. Healy has pleaded powerfully in his "Word for Ireland ;" and there have been several "lives" of prominent politicians in the movement, and numerous essays and personal narratives. But none of them is history, although each may have contributed something to history.

The most pretentious bid for the honours of the historian is now made by Mr. Michael Davitt. He clearly intends, writes a reviewer in the "Pall Mall Gazette," that this book "The Fall of Feudalism in Ireland or The Story of the Land League Revolution," shall be regarded as his great work, the book by which his name shall be kept green in the memory of his countrymen, and especially of "the Celtic peasantry of Ireland and their kinsfolk beyond the seas," to whom it is dedicated. It is voluminous (covering 750 octavo pages), comprehensive (ranging from Cromwell to the Land Purchase Act), and is pitched in a key that indicates Mr. Davitt's conciousness that in writing it he has a "mission" Let us admit at once that, from the Nationalist point of view, no one could be found who could tell the story of the Land League movement and its successors with better means of access to the facts illustrating his own side of the case than the man who was the "Father of the Land League." And, knowing how far he was responsible for the organization of that movement, we may shut our eyes to the personal failings that operated to prevent Mr. Davitt from reaping the full reward of popularity that he might have expected to be his.

Mr. Davitt claims for his movement the credit of the whole of the agrarian and social legislation accomplished or proposed for Ireland during the past twenty-three years, with the notable exception of the one practical piece of social lawmaking passed during that period—Sir Horace Plunkett's Agriculture and Industries Act. The arrogance of the claim may be pardoned, for it is inseparable from the point of view of Mr. Davitt ; had he admitted anything of remedial legislation as due to any influence other than popular agitation he must have rendered discordant the whole score of his magnum opus, which, as we have said, is pitched in the highest key of patriotic endeavour. He calls the movements of the past twenty-five years and their attributed achievements a "revolution," which by way of encouragement to the Nonconformist Conscience of the new century, he describes as conducted "more or less on the lines of passive resistance." This description will give pause to the student in search of facts, who will wonder whether the bloodstained years of 1879, 1880, 1881, and 1882 really have any place in history, or whether the events which Mr. Davitt so easily summaries as passive resistance really occurred. The student may well wonder, for few of them are more than alluded to in Mr. Davitt's story. We read of all that the Parliamentarians said, and of all their personal achievements in the confounding of the authorities, but there are few tears shed over the unfortunate victims of the more brutal instruments of agrarian terrorism ; and this is where the story lacks completeness. Whatever degree of justification may now be urged for crimes that were a disgrace to civilisation, it would only be fair to show that some, at least, were encouraged, if not instigated, by reckless speeches and ambiguous advice from political agitators. Mr. Davitt puts it that "Injustices sanctioned by law were answered by outrages prompted by retaliation." This is a euphemism that serves well for a political pamphlet, but not for a history.

The most interesting portions of Mr. Davitt's book are those that deal with events in which he was one of the actors. His account of the first Land League meeting, held on the site of the cabin from which his father had been evicted years before, is picturesque and impressive. Other narratives, like that of the Pigott exposure, are really dramatic ; and there are plenty of humorous stories, too. We do not know that the following reproductions of a typical letter that reached the Land League officers in 1881 is entirely in support of the theory of the League's passive resistance to law and order, but it is amusing :—

Ballinrobe, Mayo, Jany. 8, 1881.

To the Honorable Land League—Gintlemin, in a momint of wakeness i pade me rint, I did not no ther was a law against it or i wud not do it, the peeple pass by me dure as if the smal pox was in the hous, i heer ye do be givin pardons to min that do rong and if ye will sind me a pardon to put in the windy for every one to rede it, as God is me judge i will never Komit the crime agin. Misther Serab Nally will give me a Karacthur if ye write to him at Bal.—Yours thruly,

So is this of the popular priest who was speaking at a Kerry meeting in support of a young landlord for a rural district council :—

"He is a landlord, I admit," said Father Blank, "but had he been able to choose his position before he was born he might have selected another station in life. He can't help being what he is, because he inherited the name. Can any one here deny that he is not a good landlord ?"

A Voice : "Ah, yer riverence, that may be thrue but thin we had to shoot his father !"

Mr. Davitt, while he gives fair space to the recital of grave political crimes like that of the Phœnix Park, is rather prone to find excuse for the men, though not for the deed and to give rather more significance to the "agent provocateur" and the outrage manufacturer than the facts warrant. And he is rather slipshod in recapitulating matters that are very well established on the record. He very properly dissociates the Land League from the Invincible conspiracy, but, curiously enough, he dissociates the Fenian "organization" also from this conspiracy, although it was made pretty plain at the trials in 1883 that the leading Invincibles were all Fenians.

There is a good deal about the personal side of Parnell that is interesting, and some sidelights that are new. Mr. Davitt deals gently with his old chief and he draws what is, perhaps, the best picture that has appeared of the singular temperament of this remarkable man. His description of the Galway election incident is full of point, and he cannot avoid remarking upon the irony of the situation in which Mr. Healy, who had welcomed Mr. Parnell as an honest dictator a year or two before, had to take the lead in the abortive attempt to prevent him from forcing Captain O'Shea upon an unwilling Parliamentary party.

Mr. Davitt's description of the scene before the Special Commission, when the wretched man Pigott was taken to task over the "Times" letters, ranks high in descriptive journalism. The state of affairs was known beforehand to both sides, and, according to Mr. Davitt, to his own side for fifty-three sittings of the Commission previously. Mr. Davitt recites, with some glee, how the agents of the accused Irish members had waylaid some of the "Times" witnesses, and had tapped them ; how the connection of Pigott with the case was suspected, and how he was exposed by means of some of his old letters obtained from Sheridan and others. Mr. Davitt glories in making Pigott out a contemptible scoundrel, whose life-history is one of the most remarkable portions of Mr. Davitt's story.

The fall of Parnell and the dissensions that followed the attempt of Mr. Dillon to boss the party afterwards are passed over with a gentle hand. Mr. Davitt's book is the most generous attempt that has yet been made to justify those who have, according to their lights, done what they thought best to redress admitted grievances and to remedy glaring wrongs.

SKRYDLOFF'S SQUADRON.

GENERAL KUROKI WAITS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY]

LONDON, June 18.

Reuter wires from Tokio that Admiral Skrydloff's squadron has been sighted in the Straits of Tsugaru and afterwards disappeared in a westerly direction.

Reuter's correspondent at General Kuroki's headquarters says that Kuroki is at present inactive and awaiting the results of the fighting in Liaotung.

General Kuropatkin is concentrating his forces at Haicheng. Heavy rains have set in.

A St. Petersburg telegram says that 1,100 wounded from Wafengkau have arrived at Liaoyang.

The Japanese loan of one hundred million yen at five per cent. has been covered three times over.

The Glasgow steamer Kirkdale has been sold to Japan.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 18.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cables as follows under date London June 17th :—The "Times" expert says that the Russian forces in the Liotung Peninsula have met the fate they deserved and the latest defeat is a fresh proof of General Koropatkin's unfitness for the command.

The "Times" in an editorial says Russia dare not trust the people with the full news of her disasters.

The telegrams estimate that two Russian divisions were exposed to three Japanese divisions.

PORT ARTHUR.

THE current number of the "Journal" of the Royal United Service Institution contains an excellent description of Port Arthur by Colonel de la Poer Beresford, which is particularly interesting just now. The writer visited the place last July, before the period of tension culminating in the present war had really begun to manifest itself, but even at that time he put the garrison down at 20,000 men, not counting the men of the fleet. It is known that in the few weeks immediately prior to the outbreak of hostilities part of the garrison had been sent to the neighbourhood of the Yalu River, and since then it has frequently been stated that only the 7th East Siberian Rifle Division and two regiments of fortress artillery had been left in the place, and that these numbered only 14,700 men at the outside. But according to the latest reports of the action at Kinchau, it appears probable that part of the 4th Division was present, and is now presumably in Port Arthur, so that the strength of the garrison is probably at least 20,000 soldiers with from 7,000 to 10,000 seamen. Colonel Beresford describes fully the extensive line of fortifications which surround the place on the landward side; these consist of semi-closed works, are connected by loopholed masonry walls, and, according to the latest telegrams, a fifteen-foot ditch has been recently added. The guns are partly 5·9 inch originally taken from the Chinese and partly 7,10 and 12 inch of the Russian Oboukoy pattern, and mounted in barbettes on disappearing carriages, or on over band fire carriages, and the total number, according to the Russians, is 400, or was so before the recent action at Kinchau. But there is no doubt that a large number of ships' guns from the disabled fleet is now an important feature of the land defences, so that the Japanese have about as severe a task before them as can be imagined. For the last three years at least ammunition has been pouring into the fortress as have tinned provisions. But it is thought likely that with the place nearly completely cut off the bread will fail, and the horses and other animals belonging to the troops will have to be consumed. Last year there was cholera in the town and if it breaks out again this July, as may certainly be expected, it will add greatly to the difficulties of the beleaguered garrison. Colonel Beresford says that he saw at least 15,000 tons of Cardiff coal in uncovered heaps, but report has it that the coal supply has run short lately. Whether the repeated Japanese bombardments have been so futile as the Russians declare them to have been is very doubtful, for Colonel Beresford says that all projectiles which missed the coal yard would fall into the basin, the dockyard or the large buildings in the neighbourhood, and the Japanese certainly knew the bearings of every thing very accurately. The garrison has defences which will take a lot of assaulting, and if the quality of the men is quite first class, as we are told it is, it may well be that there will be several repulses before the Japanese get in.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH ARMY REFORM.

Dissensions in the Cabinet.

LONDON, JUNE 17.

It is understood that marked dissensions exist in the Cabinet regarding Army reforms. Mr. Arnold Forster is demanding the adoption of all the recommendations of the Esher Committee's second report of the 28th and 29th February which certain other members are opposing strenuously. They likewise take exception to Lord Kitchener's staff system as differing from the British.

THE DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

Lord Curzon Attends.

Lord Curzon was present at a meeting of the Defence Committee to-day.

THE GORDON-BENNETT MOTOR RACE.

Won by a Frenchman.

A Frenchman, M. Thery, has won the Gordon-Bennett Motor Race at Hamburg.

M. Jenatzy the German was second and the Englishman not placed.

Nobody was hurt.

The weather was splendid and there was a huge assemblage, the Emperor and Empress and many other Royalties being present.

CHINESE FOR THE RAND.

First Batch at Durban.

The steamer Tweeddale has arrived at Durban with the first batch of Chinese coolies from Hongkong. They are all in good spirits. Three deaths occurred on the voyage from beri beri, otherwise all went well.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MARKET HARBOROUGH ELECTION.

Increased Liberal Majority.

LONDON, JUNE 18.

In the Market Harborough election, Mr. Philip Stanhope, the Liberal candidate, was elected having polled 7,843 votes.

Mr. Dixon, the Unionist candidate, polled 6,100. This makes no change.

Mr. Fyler, the Conservative member for Chertsey has resigned his seat.

[The Harborough or South Division of Leicestershire has been represented by a Liberal since 1891 when Mr J. W. Logan was returned at a by-election, the Gladstonian majority then being 489. At the general election, Mr. Logan who had been returned in 1892 and 1895 by increased majorities, was again elected by a majority of 1,323 over Mr. C. H. Dixon, the figures of the poll being J. W. Logan (R) 7,269, Mr. C. H. Dixon 5946.

Mr. J. A. Filey who has resigned the representation of Chertsey was returned at a by-election on the 26th March, 1903 by a majority of 1,171 the figures being J. A. Filey (C) 5,700, H. H. Longman 4,529. The Conservative majority in 1900 was 2,287.]

TAXATION IN ENGLAND.

Speech by Mr. Austen. Chamberlain.

NO HOPE OF REDUCTION.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain, speaking at a banquet given in his honor at the Mansion House last night, said he could not hold out any hope of a reduction in taxation or expenditure.

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain who was present also spoke.

DIPLOMATIC CHANGES.

Signor Gallinea, the Italian Minister at Peking, has been appointed to St. Petersburg, replacing Signor Baroli.

AMERICA AND THE PORTE.

Threatened Naval Demonstration.

It is stated at Washington that an American fleet, will shortly visit Turkey in connection with the American claims on the Porte.

THE OUTRAGE IN FINLAND.

Sequel in Warsaw.

GOVERNOR PARALYSED.

M. Hartkoff, the Governor of Warsaw, had a paralytic stroke on hearing the news of General Babrikoff's assassination.

The latter's assassin belonged to the pro-Swedish Party in Finland which is composed chiefly of the higher classes.

ENGLAND AND THE VATICAN.

Bluejackets Visit the Pope.

CORDIAL SPEECH BY PIUS X.

Two hundred and seventy Catholic officers and men from the British squadron now at Civita Vecchia to-day marched to the Vatican and heard Mass and had audience of the Pope who presented them with silver medals.

His Holiness in addressing them exhorted them to be ever faithful to King Edward and loyal to their flag which freely allowed them the consolation and pleasure of visiting the head of the Church. En route they met King Emmanuel who stopped to watch them and returned the officers' salute.

The city was gaily bedecked with Union Jacks.

LOSS OF A BRITISH DESTROYER.

Struck on the Rocks.

The British torpedo boat destroyer Sparrowhawk has struck on a rock at the mouth of the Yangtsekiang and sank. The crew were saved.

[The torpedo boat destroyer Sparrowhawk was built by Laird Bros. at Birkenhead and was launched in 1895. She was 210 feet long and had a beam of 21 feet 7 inches. Her draught was 5 feet 3 inches. Her displacement was 360 tons and she had an indicated horse-power of 6,300. Her extreme speed was 30·2 knots an hour. She was fitted with Normand boilers. Her complement numbered sixty men. Her armament consisted of one 12-pounder quickfirer and five 6-pounder quickfirers and she had two (single) training tubes for 18 inch torpedoes.]

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

The County Championship.

Surrey has beaten Cambridge University by five wickets.

Derbyshire has beaten Essex by 39 runs.

The matches between Lancashire and Sussex, Notts and Kent, Worcester and Yorkshire were all drawn.

LONDON, JUNE 17.

The South Africans have beaten Warwickshire by ten wickets.

Leicestershire has beaten the M. C. C. by an innings and 153 runs.

The following is the position of the County Championship up to date :—

	P.	W.	L.	D.	Pts.	Per cent.
Lancashire	9	6	0	3	6	100·00
Leicestershire	7	3	1	3	2	50·00
Notts	9	5	2	2	3	42·85
Yorkshire	9	2	1	6	1	33·33
Sussex	10	3	2	5	1	20·00
Kent	7	3	2	2	1	20·00
Middlesex	6	2	2	2	0	—
Derbyshire	6	2	2	2	0	—
Surrey	10	3	5	2	−2	−25·00
Essex	8	2	4	2	−2	−33·33
Warwickshire	5	1	2	2	−1	−33·33
Worcestershire	6	1	2	3	−1	−33·33
Gloucestershire	7	1	3	3	−2	−50·00
Somerset	5	1	4	0	−3	−60·00
Hants	4	0	3	1	−4	−100·00

THE MONSOON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 18.

There appears to be a well defined break in the monsoon. The report for the week ending yesterday, issued to-day by the Meteorological department, states that the rainfall at the close of the week was falling off in amount along the West Coast, while the winds which were variable in direction and generally light in force indicated that the monsoon current was far from steady in this region. The rainfall, which had been heavy over Burma, fell off in that province also as the week advanced.

The report adds that the monsoon current has not up to date penetrated inland and only sporadic showers have been received over the South of India, the Deccan and the West Satpuras. Over the East Satpuras and the north division of the East Coast the weather has been affected by unsettled conditions over the Bay area and frequent, though not very heavy showers, have fallen over those localities. Over Upper India and the Central India plateau what rain has fallen during the week has been due to scattered thunder-showers which have generally been unimportant, though Nowgong received 29 inches of rain on the 12th and Indore and Udaipur over one inch of rain on the 11th inst.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

Mr. L. C. Adams, C. S., is posted temporarily to the Legislative Department, Government of India.

Sir J. A. Bourdillon, Resident of Mysore, is gazetted three months' leave from the 21st proximo. Mr. Tucker to officiate.

QUARANTINE AT BASRA.

The Venice Convention quarantine rules are at last introduced at Basra, Turkish Arabia. A telegram from Constantinople announces that in view of a cholera outbreak in Basra lazaret, the quarantine on arrivals from India has been temporarily reduced to five days. Passengers from India who have completed ten days at Mohammera including the duration of the voyage from the last infected port will be admitted to free pratique at Basra.

THE CRASTER HERITAGE CASE.

SMALLEY COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

CALCUTTA, JUNE 18.

William Smalley, who is charged with forgery and cheating in the Craster estate case in connection with which a reward has been offered for the arrest of Ernest Hardwicke Cowie, was to-day committed by the Chief Presidency Magistrate for trial at the Sessions which commence in the beginning of next month.

AFTER 22 YEARS.

CAPTURE OF AN ESCAPED CONVICT.

LAHORE, JUNE 17.

The Chief Court of the Punjab has just decided a case which involved the question of the identity of an accused after the lapse of twenty-two years. It appeared that in 1882 one Maula Bakhsh was convicted of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment. While being taken to jail he escaped from police custody, and the police constables from whose charge he escaped were tried, convicted and sentenced to imprisonment and fine and were dismissed from the service.

Last year, after the lapse of twenty-one years, one Barkat Ali gave information about Maula Bakhsh's whereabouts, which led to his arrest. He was placed before the Magistrate at Hissar and charged with escaping from lawful custody. The accused denied that he was the man, but the police constables, from whose custody he had escaped, swore that he was the culprit, and upon that evidence he was convicted and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

The accused appealed to the Sessions Judge at Ferozepore, who acquitted him, basing his order of acquittal principally on the great discrepancy between the age of Maula Bakhsh and the accused. The Civil Surgeon, after examination, held that the latter could not be the same man.

The local Government appealed and after hearing the arguments, the Judges of the Chief Court held that the Sessions Judge was misled by a misconception of the accused's age, and that his reasons for rejecting the rest of the evidence were inconclusive. They, therefore, restored the conviction and sentence passed by the Magistrate.

THE HEDJAZ RAILWAY.

The twelfth instalment, amounting to Rs. 2,100 of the Hedjaz Railway subscription, has been forwarded from Lahore to Constantinople. This remittance includes the subscriptions contributed by sepoys serving with the Seistan Mission and the Tibet Expedition; also from the people of the Las Bela State in Baluchistan and from the Moslem Colonists and emigrants in Trinidad and British Guiana, South America.

CRICKET AT SIMLA.

SIMLA, JUNE 16.

The Match Civil vs. Military was played to-day and ended in a draw. The following are the scores :—

MILITARY.

1st Innings.

Genl. Spens, c and b Robinson	21
Sergt. Mitchel, c Robinson, b Lumsden	57
Major Walton, c and b Sparke	17
Capt. Onslow, c Tipping, b Sparke	1
Capt. Smallwood, b Hensman	9
Capt. McConaghey, b Robinson	78
Capt. Stokes, l-b-w, b Hensman	11
Hobday, b Hensman	1
Birch, c and b Lumsden	0
Stainforth, st French, b Hensman	2
Major Tod, c Fox, b Lumsden	0
Major Vidal, not out	7
Extras	6
Total	210

CIVIL.

1st Innings.

V. S. French, not out	102
S. M. Robinson, c Smallwood, b Hobday	23
O. F. Lumsden, b Mitchell	2
H. C. Sparke, run out	7
S. W. Coxon, b Birch	4
H. B. Anderson, c Birch, b Stainforth	8
F. A. Robertson, run out	1
S. S. Tipping, S. Fox, R. E. Osborne, Henry, B. Hensman } Did not bat.	
Total (6 wickets)	147

THE BURNING OF A BURMA STEAMER.

HOW THE ACCIDENT HAPPENED.

RANGOON, JUNE 17.

According to the official report upon the enquiry held into the burning of the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company's steamer Yomah and an oil flat on the 14th March last, it would appear the Yomah arrived at Myunghla on that date with two flats. The port flat contained the elephants, tigers, horses, etc., of the Great Renowned Circus. The starboard flat had a mixed cargo of rice, cases of kerosine oil, bundles of packing leaves, and dried fish. The starboard flat was taking in a consignment of earth-oil consisting of 112 barrels.

Ninety had been loaded, when smoke and flames were seen rising between this flat and the steamer, just by the paddle-box. An alarm was given together with another alarm of one circus tiger having got loose. The passengers became greatly terrified and remained aboard until they saw the flames from the steamer and flat, then they rushed to the lower deck, to find the starboard flat was a mass of flames. They next tried to board the port flat, but found the passage completely blocked up with the circus men and animals. By this time the Captain was moving the steamer into midstream for fear of the flames spreading to the oil flat close by. The port flat was cast off, as it was catching fire, which spread so rapidly as to render it impossible to use the engines. Those passengers who found they were caught in the burning ship, jumped overboard, and most of them were saved by the villagers; some being drowned, and some burnt to death.

The origin of the fire is unknown. The Captain believed it was caused by oil on the sluggish waters between the steamer and the cargo flat from which several witnesses saw it trickle down on to the water and probably catching fire by a match or lighted cigar being thrown on it. Oil was also said to be leaking from a number of barrels placed near some inflammable cargo stored next to the paddle box of the steamer.

Another witness attributed the cause of the fire to the oil which settled on the water being ignited by some lascars throwing overboard a bucketful of cinders containing live coals. This fire was communicated to the oil barrels and the combustible dry laaves, causing the flat and steamer to catch fire.

The number of deaths is put down at 154. Of these 31 were missing, 5 dead bodies being found of the crew. One serang was missing and one bandsman of the circus. Two horses were seriously burnt and two burnt to death.

The passengers were of opinion if no false alarm had been raised and the steamer had not been moved into midstream, all would have been saved, as the steamer was close to shore. The passengers also declare that the lascars of the ship rendered no assistance whatever during the fire, but jumped overboard with their boxes and swam ashore.

The passengers sustained great pecuniary loss. The officials and villagers rendered the survivors every possible assistance.

The Captain of the vessel is being prosecuted for breach of rules regarding the carriage of petroleum on inland steam-vessels.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. Williams, R. E., is confirmed as Deputy Director General, Military Works.

The Government of India have sanctioned the adoption in India of a new pattern drab great coat, issues of which will be made gradually as coats now in use become unserviceable.

The following officers have qualified in subject (L) for promotion :—Captain Royston-Pigott, Northamptonshire Regiment; Earle, 14th Shikhs, and Travers, 24th Gurkhas, also Lieutenants Jervis and Yorke, Royal Munster Fussiliers.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. Williams, R. E., is confirmed as Deputy Director-General of Military Works.

THE SOMALILAND EXPEDITION.

RETURN OF THE TROOPS.

The hired transport Fultala, Captain W. C. Le Marchand, arrived in harbour on Saturday evening from Berbera, which port she left on the 11th June. She brought the following details :—Captain E C. Bayley, 15th Lancers; Lieutenant Cameron, No. 1 General Hospital; Lieutenant C. Winterson, Mr. Skinner; Conductors Prestowe North, and Mahar, Sergts. Long and James, Assistant Surgeon A. Rodrigues, 70 native rank and file, 85 public and 14 private followers. During the voyage she experienced strong south winds and heavy seas to within 400 miles of Bombay, and thence light wind.

A MURDER ON A TRANSPORT.

THE transport Fultala, Captain W. C. Le Marchand, which arrived in harbour on Saturday evening, entered the port under a police flag. Inspector Wilkins of the Water Police, boarded the vessel, and was informed that a murder had taken place on board. It seems that an army follower belonging to No. 1 Native General Hospital, named Borising, aged about 35 years, was found dead on the morning of the 16th instant. An inquiry, was held by the Captain of the vessel, the officers commanding the troops, the ship's doctor and the chief officer, and they came to the conclusion that a murder had been committed. The body was buried at sea. The suspected persons are in police custody and inquiries are being made to discover the culprit.

THE ESTATE OF A BHATTIA MILLIONAIRE.

CHARITABLE AND RELIGIOUS TRUSTS.

THE HON. MR. JUSTICE CROWE disposed at the High Court on Friday, of a suit filed by Karsandas Natha against Mulji Parshotam, and the Advocate General, who was also made a party in virtue of his office. Mr. F. R. Viccaji and Mr. F. Sorabji Taleyarkhan instructed by Messrs. Nanu Hormasji and Co., appeared for the plaintiffs. The Hon. Mr. Scott and Mr. D. D. Davur, instructed by the same firm, appeared for the first defendant; Mr. Gazdar, instructed by Messrs. Little and Co., appeared for the second.

The plaint stated that on 9th February 1893 Keshavji Jadavji, a Bhattia multi-millionaire, died after having made his will, by which he had appointed the plaintiff, the first defendant, and Dwarkadas Damodar, since deceased, executors. Clause 40 of the will directed the executors to make a trust of his several immovable properties, and appointed the executors trustees in respect of them. On 10th November 1890, a trust-deed was executed and on 25th June 1898 supplementary trust deed. It was held in certain suits in the High Court that Karamsi; Madhavji not having been adopted as contemplated in the will, was not interested in the residue of Keshavji Jadavji's estate, and there was an intestacy in respect of the residue, to which the plaintiff was entitled as the heir. Plaintiff further claimed a house in the Mundi Bazaar subject to the right of "Thakoreji," and to another house subject to the existing life estate of Kesarbai. The income of the properties was very much larger than was necessary for the due carrying out of all the charitable trusts created by the will, and there were large accumulations of the income in the hands of the trustees. The plaintiff claimed the balance, and prayed for the framing of a scheme for the due carrying out of the charitable bequests, and for the handing over to him by the executors of all the accumulations, and the residue of the estate of the testator, which amounted to about sixteen lakhs.

The first and the second defendants submitted themselves, in their written statements, to the orders and directions of the Court in all respects.

Counsel were heard on the terms of the will and the trust-deed, and his lordship passed a decree ordering the executors to hand over to the plaintiff all the moveable property in their hands, other than the investments already made, after deducting the costs of all parties. Reference was made to the Commissioner for settling the schemes and obtaining estimates of properties requisite to provide for the charitable and religious trusts of the testator. Further directions were reserved.

GAIETIES AT SIMLA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 15.

SHOWERS have been rattling at intervals, with monsoon like violence, upon the corrugated Simla roofs. The rain is accompanied by thunder and lightning which confirmed residents interpret to mean that it is only the forerunner of the real thing and that there is still a dusty fortnight in store for the station. The downpour was heavy enough to stop the tournament polo tie between the Commander-in-Chief's staff and the Twelfth Lancers and to make the ground so heavy that the game could not be resumed until two days ago.

On Saturday a Bumble Puppy Gymkhana was held instead. The ground was soft but no accidents occurred. The principal event was the judging for the award of the prize won by Lady Ampthill in the Horse Show for her fine steed "Atalanta," and sportingly transferred by her Excellency, to be competed for in the Gymkhana. Major Maxwell was the winner with "English Lord" which carried him so well in the Calcutta paper chases last winter and which is now adjudged to be, next to Atalanta, the best horse in Simla.

The interrupted polo tie was played off on Monday, the game by mutual arrangement between the teams being confined to a chukker of five minutes. The Lancers began well with a subsidiary, but the Chief's staff went one better with a goal and will meet the 15th Hussars in the finals to-day.

The Masonic Banquet was held in the Town Hall on Monday night and was one of the most successful functions of its kind. The Worshipful Master of the year, Brother Colonel Leigh was supported by Lord Ampthill, District Grand Master of Madras on the right, and by Lord Kitchener, District Grand Master of the Punjab, on the left. A number of round tables conduced to sociability and the Town Hall has seldom been as effectively decorated. The drill of the attendants was a triumph for Brother Peliti. A hundred and seventy, in all, sat down and there were hardly any dull speeches. The liveliness of the proceedings was enhanced by some excellent music, the rendering by the 10th Hussars' band of the Choristers being specially good and Brothers Captain Campbell and Mr. Mackinnon doing a really excellent bagpipe march. Lord Ampthill's speech was the first his Excellency has delivered to any general audience at Simla, and it is no impertinence to say of it that it produced an exceedingly pleasant impression. It was straightforward and sympathetic throughout and rose to something very like eloquence in the peroration where his Excellency called upon Masons to prove by their way of living, the merits of the association to which they belong. Lord Ampthill has won golden opinions amongst the masonic fraternity by the interest he is taking in the work of Lodge Himalayan Brotherhood. He attended its installation meeting, lasting for over two hours, before the banquet, and he manages, despite the thousand engagements of his onerous official position, to find time to demonstrate the interest he has always taken in the craft. Lord Kitchener's speech was full of plain good sense and kindliness and expressed frank appreciation of the useful work which the masons are doing in Upper India. Sir Arundel T. Arundel made a hit with his humorous reply on behalf of the non-masonic guests and the speeches by Brothers Colonel Leigh and Mr. Wilsey were also amongst the many good things of the evening. The masons wisely imposed a time limit upon themselves in speaking, and the function was consequently got through in excellent time. It will be remembered as one of the best managed and most enjoyable of the numerous occasions at which the masons of Simla have been the hosts.

A very successful piece has been staged at the Gaiety theatre by the Simla Amateurs, since my last letter, in "A Country House" which has been drawing crowded houses, even standing room being difficult to procure on the opening night, when the Viceroy, Lady Ampthill, and the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and Lady Rivaz were amongst the audience. Mrs. Bingley, whose acting is always a pleasure to witness, plays the part of Lady Sylvia Bowlby with Miss F. Thomas as the charming ingenue from the country who ends up by becoming a duchess. Mrs. Shakleton makes a most attractive woman of the world in the piece, and Mrs. Oscar Barrow is capital as the landlady, he difficult part of the Duke who eventually engaged himself to the pretty country maiden is played with humour by Mr. W. F. Barrow. Major Colomb is the naughty Lord Robert who receives more than his proper share of attention from the ladies of the piece. Mr. Hudson plays the rich young man about town with eye-glass and lisp to assist. Captain Young is the plebeian husband of the smart Lady Bowlby and Major Garuana, Mr. Graham and Mr. Cruickshank fill minor parts in the play. The action turns upon the success of the simple maid from the country in a smart town set and all who enjoy a hearty laugh should see it. A special evening entertainment, at which "The Shades of Night" and "A Charitable Bequest" will be staged is announced for 20th and 22nd. Captain Fraser's "Little Tin Gods" will be put on early in July.

NOTES FROM SURAT.

A HEAVY thunderstorm broke over Surat in the early hours of the morning of the 12th. But, since then, writes our correspondent, though the sky has been overcast, no rain has fallen, and the thirsty ground is beginning to ask for more.

The station will be fuller this year than usual as in addition to the normal staff of civilians, various authorities—entomological, agricultural and sanitary have taken up their quarters here, some temporarily and some permanently. Hence there is at present a scarcity of bungalows, and a promising opening for some enterprising building speculator.

The season is well started. Golf, tennis and badminton fill up the hours of daylight, while the evenings are devoted to dinrs followed by sundry games of the progressive type.

The golf course is in fairly good order, and is almost as dangerous a place as a rifle-range.

Money has been raised to build a badminton shed and it is hoped that the work will be finished before the end of July.

The cause celebre in the Sessions Court this week has been the trial of a talati of Jalalpur Taluka on a charge of misappropriating certain sums of Government money which should have been refunded to various khatedars. The hearing occupied some days as it involved a careful investigation of the village accounts. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty, but the case has been submitted to the High Court.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF 3RD JUNE.

THE P. and O. Company's steamer Peninsular, Captain A. G. Cubitt, R.N.R., arrived in harbour on Saturday morning with the English Mail of the 3rd June. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Litchfield, Mr G and Mrs
Willis, Capt S G
Roberts, Sgt Major I
Cullen, Sgt Major I
Dashwood, Sgt Major G
Barlow, Capt
Gow, Mr. John
Symes, Mrs
Dean, Band Master
Reynolds Mr H
Dashwood, Mrs
Jones, Capt Stokes
Vernon W Mr
O'Connor, Mr W B
Storey, Mr and 2 children
Bleach Mrs

FROM MARSEILLES.

Hunter, Lt F Fraser
Burton, Lt W S Clerke
Beale, Mr P J
Kerr, Mr J H
Moore, Mr J
Turner, Lt Col F
Porter, Mr S B
Linn, Mr J B
Wood, Mr P C
Puzey, Lt A K
Donald, Mr A K
Griffith, Capt R H
Malone, Lt
May, Mr H E

FROM PORT SAID.

Thompson Capt E
Giles, Mr F
Eckford, Lt
Hunter, Mrs Fraser

FROM ADEN.

Dobbs, Capt
Montelis, Mr B

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 3.

CONSCRIPTION.

THE confusion that already prevailed in regard to military organization has been appreciably increased by the much discussed report of the Royal Commission on the Militia and Volunteers. The state of things is little short of bewildering, and the British public, notwithstanding its proverbial patience, is beginning to tire of a situation unduly prolonged. But while it is wondering whether its confidence in Mr. Arnold Forster's ability to put things straight is justified it has plainly intimated that conscription must not in any case be a part of his slowly-maturing plans. This is admitted even by those who think that some day we may have to adopt some form of compulsory service and who are rather disappointed that the first Royal Commission to endorse this principle should not have been composed of men of greater weight. Without reflecting on the Duke of Norfolk, an excellent man to organise a Coronation pageant, the Duke of Richmond, who has never been at all prominent in public affairs, and the Earl of Derby, whose opinion on a matter of turf ethics all would accept, who is at all likely to be influenced in the least degree by their views on a great constitutional question? Amongst the untitled members of the Commission there are some capable men, but as a whole they are not "brainy" and one at least of them is decidedly viewy. There is practically a consensus of opinion in the Press that their chief recommendation will not do at all, and Ministerial journals, likewise Ministerial wirepullers, are much relieved by the unequivocal announcement of Mr. Arnold-Forster in the House last night. "The Government," said the War Secretary, "does not intend to make any proposals to the House in favour of Conscription." The "Morning Post" seems to occupy a position of complete isolation when it speaks of the lightly-expressed recommendation of the Norfolk Commission as a "momentous pronouncement" and declares that it brings conscription "into the field of practical politics." What may happen later we cannot say, but at the present moment conscription is far distant from the field of practical politics and is not apparently getting any nearer to that spot. It is not often that we find the "Daily News" and the "Globe" in agreement. But for once they have arrived at the same conclusion though not precisely by the same reasoning. Says the organ of "political dissent," as it used to be called :—"It is necessary to point out at once that in exceeding their reference, the Commission have committed no mere technical offence. They have passed judgment on a matter that did not come before them. The problem of defence was not referred to them. They had no evidence as to the functions of the Navy, the possibilities of invasion, the resources of the Regular Army. They simply perceived that here was a splendid opportunity for rushing forward the idea of conscription on a Tory Government and an inert House of Commons, and they determined to rush it. It is a sublime piece of audacity. But it will not succeed. Even the present Government know that the country will not have conscription. They would not stand it even at the height of war; they certainly will not stand it now." Here is how the "Globe" comments on Mr. Arnold-Forster's statement of yesterday :—"It is well that such a very searching question has been definitely settled by Ministers before it had time to work mischief. The unfavourable reception accorded to the proposal from its first disclosure by the nation at large left no room for doubting its fate." The Conservative organ adds :—"As we remarked at the time, before the idea of Conscription can be seriously entertained, it must be demonstrated by irrefutable facts that nothing less will serve as a supplement to the First Line of Defence, the Navy. No such proof being yet in evidence, the Commissioners should have restricted their report to practical suggestions for increasing the efficiency of the Militia and Volunteers." This is pretty much what the "Daily Telegraph" said more in sorrow than anger on Saturday, the day after the report came out. "We cannot" said this most enthusiastic supporter of the Balfour Administration "but regret that they should have travelled so widely beyond the terms of reference by which their energies were intended to be limited as to reduce to a minimum the practical result likely to follow from their researches and conclusions."

THE FRENCH FLAG AT MUSCAT.

On Wednesday the House of Commons agreed to the second reading of the Anglo-French Convention Bill without division. This unanimity showed that all men and all parties were in agreement that it was satisfactory as a settlement of difficulties and an indication of good will. But this did not prevent a certain measure of criticism upon its details. In moving the second reading Earl Percy spoke in a high tone of amity and good-will. He said he was not in the least anxious to demonstrate that we had driven a hard bargain with the French, and he would be very sorry to think that the French had got the worst of it. The desire of both parties to the negotiations had been to see not how little they could concede to one another, but how far they could meet one another's views. He thought the distinctive feature of the agreement lay in the fact that both parties pledged themselves, not merely to abstain from poaching on one another's preserves, but to do all in their power to further one another's interests. He hoped the Convention would prove a working model for similar adjustments in other parts of the world. From the Opposition benches Sir Edward Grey echoed the tone and conclusion of Earl Percy's speech. He did not propose to discuss the Agreement from the point of view of a bargain between the two Governments. If he did, he hinted that he might have some criticisms to offer. The Agreement should be regarded as an expression of sincere goodwill towards each other on the part of both nations. After Sir Edward's speech came some comments on the details of the Convention. Mr. Gibson Bowles thought Newfoundland had been badly treated; that France had been given considerable concessions for surrendering a right on the French shore which she had never really possessed. Sir Charles Dilke had much to say on the matter of Siam. He also claimed that the Convention had no mention of various important subjects of possible disagreement. For instance there was that tendency shown by the French Government to give the protection of its flag too freely to slave-trading semi-citizens. Last year it was said that Lord Lansdowne had brought the matter before France and the question was to be referred to the Hague Tribunal. Had this been done? Later in the afternoon Mr. Balfour answered the query and thus brought to public knowledge the incident of the French Flag at Muscat which, unknown to Press or people, had nearly precipitated war twelve months ago. The Premier explained it was quite true that last year a very difficult question relating to French rights at Muscat, had arisen between the French and English Governments. It was not mentioned in the Press or made a matter of public discussion, though it presented many aspects of great difficulty at the moment. He was glad to say that the question had, by common consent, been referred to the Hague Tribunal of decision. The incident took place before the termination for Lord Curzon's visit to the Persian Gulf, and it was referred to obscurely by Mr. Chirol, the correspondent of the "Times," who accompanied him. But no further details of that dangerous and mysterious quarrel came to light. The House of Commons expressed its agreement with the Convention, and when it has at length received full ratification there will be so many the fewer chances for any untoward incident to cause ill-feeling between Great Britain and France. With the Hague to resort to as a last resource the international relations between the two great Powers ought to remain uniformly peaceful and friendly. That, at least, is the intention to-day of the rulers and the peoples of the two countries.

THE UBIQUITOUS JAPANESE.

M. de Wesselitsky, the London correspondent of the "Novoe Vremya," is a clever man who can present his views in an attractive manner. But, in urging the merits of a more than doubtful policy upon an audience which could hardly be in agreement with him, he should resist the temptation to prove too much. On Wednesday afternoon he read

a paper before the Central Asian Society upon "The Problem of Asia" putting forward the necessity that England and Russia should come to an amicable agreement. Stated baldly thus, most people would agree with him. For Great Britain has everything to gain by extending her national friendships—so long as the friendships are based upon mutually advantageous terms. If, therefore, M. de Wesselitsky, had contented himself with an explanation of the manner in which this "entente" could have been arrived at, he would have done some good to the policy he was advocating. But this he did not do. Instead, he trotted out the Yellow Bogey in full panoply and gradually unfolded a terrific Japanese conspiracy which was penetrating all Asiatic countries, east to west, from Turkey to the Philippines with singular and impartial pertinacity. He did not believe that there was a Yellow Danger. Thereupon the audience began to feel easy, until his later remarks showed how fervently he believed in an Asiatic Danger, which was two or three sizes larger than a mere Pan-Mongolian Confederation. He admired the ingenuity and the self-sacrifice of the Japanese propaganda. Japanese propaganda! What was this? The Central Asian Society became suddenly interested, and M. de Wesselitsky unfolded a horrible tale. All his facts, he said, were derived from English sources so his hearers might recognise them as valuable and reliable. It was customary for Japanese of good breeding to go to foreign countries as coolies. They would enter China from the Southern Ports, grow pigtails, and gradually work their way to Peking. These would enter Chinese Societies, edit Chinese papers, and in these and kindred ways bring China absolutely under the sway of Japan. China was not the only country affected. Since 1895 Japan had become the refuge and focus of activity for all other Asiatics. It was Japan which gave Aguinaldo and other Filipino leaders money and assistance in their fight against Spain. Refugees had hastened from Tahiti and Honolulu. They married into aristocratic Japanese families and hence Japan had obtained intimate relations with Polynesia and the East Indies. Japanese influence in Siam had been strongly established since 1895. Siamese high schools and societies—nay, even the capital Bangkok—were run by the Japanese. As will be noticed that M. de Wesselitsky, geographically speaking, was rapidly approaching India, and the audience no doubt were wondering whether Simla itself was safe. The Japanese, he said, were making their influence felt in India. They had been greatly helped in this by the English press which had lavished such praise upon their conduct during the Chinese War and the Boer outbreak. Since then the Indian papers had sent correspondents to Tokio, and Indian students were going there in numbers. The Japanese disguised themselves as Nepalese and were often to be seen at the Court of the Nizam of Hydersabad and at other Mahomedan courts. The people of India were startled last year by the arrival of some Japanese from Afghanistan, who had been staying several years in Kabul. Perhaps it was due to their presence that the Amir had recently presented his Dewan with an imitation of the Japanese constitution, drawing the tribes into closer connection with the Central Government. Ts regarded Persia, the lecturer knew personally that two Japanese went there and after his fall the late Grand Vizier of Persia hurried straight to Tokio and took up permanent residence. Many years ago Japan helped Turkey. Some of the Japanese emissaries even became Mahomedans. But relations did not grow more intimate owing to German jealousy. Streams of Japanese missionaries went forth to other countries and there were counter-streams of Arabs, Indians, Persians, and others to Japan. A rumour reached M. de Wesselitsky on the previous day that a well-known Mahomedan judge in India had elected to stay in Japan for the rest of his life. . . . The Central Asian Society was shaken to the core. Members looked furtively at one another, penetrating a possible Japanese disguise in a hitherto respected friend. Could that be Sir Alfred Lyall in the chair, or was it—was it the Mikado's brother-in-law! Was that Sir Thomas Gordon? May be: but the word 'Kuroki' flashed across the minds of several present. Of course, the lecturer's deductions from such premises were clear from the start. It was a matter of vital importance to make friends with Russia as soon as we possibly could. In the discussion which followed Sir Thomas Gordon raised some doubts as to the ubiquity of Japanese influence. He pointed out that the Persian Vizier did not flee straight to Tokio. He went by way of Vienna, Moscow, Vladivostock, and Peking Furthermore, he left Tokio shortly after to journey to America, England, Paris, Mecca, and Damascus, finally settling down in Vienna. This hardly looked like an overmastering connection with Japan, and M. de Wesselitsky admitted that on that point he may have been misinformed. If, on that point, perhaps on others also; so the audience ceased to look for the disguised Japanese in the rooms of the Central Asian Society. Few who were present agreed with the lecturer except Mr. F. H. Skrine. Mr. Archibald Colquhoun did not believe in the unity of Asia, but several speakers reminded M. de Wesselitsky of our treaty obligations towards Japan. The Russian correspondent of the "Novoe Vremya" will not find many people in London to agree with him. When I mentioned it to a friend yesterday he replied with one word—"Blagovechensk—and smiled in a determined and contemptuous fashion. But then he had not had the advantage of hearing how the Persian Grand Vizier had fled to Tokio; so there was some excuse for his uncompromising attitude.

MR. O'CONOR ON THE ECONOMICAL CONDITION OF INDIA.

The able paper read by Mr. J. E. O'Conor, late Director General of Statistics, before the Indian section of the Society of Arts at the last meeting of the session is being read with mingled feelings by all those in England who are interested in Indian affairs. It would be a mistake to consider him a 'vert' to the Congress party: but he was certainly more insistent upon the poverty and backwardness of India than are usually the high officials who return from the East. He pointed out that the controversy upon the economic condition had been waged for generations, the one side declaring solemnly that everything was for the best in India, while the other comprehensively denounced the whole system in principle and practice. Mr. O'Conor said he belonged to neither party, he claimed to be an independent and impartial observer who was not given either to unqualified adulation or to the delivery of brawling judgments. He went on: "There is something to be said for both parties in the argument and the truth lies somewhere between the two." At first he described the extension of railway and road communications, the growth of industries and the enormous stimulus to Indian trade and industry caused by the opening of the Suez Canal and later by the Currency Legislation of 1893. The revenue had nearly doubled in the last twenty-five years, without any appreciable addition to the taxation. Imports had doubled, and exports had increased in about the same proportions. It might be taken that in every branch and section of trade and industry the indications of progress were unmistakable, not very rapid but steady and sure and well marked in every direction except one. So far the paper was not unusual. It was a clear summary of the facts with which we are all familiar. But from this point onwards Mr. O'Conor made several statements which are distinctly unusual and will inevitably provoke controversy. He found fault with the trade of the country because except on the external side, it was undeveloped. This was illustrated by the fact that much more than half the merchandise carried on the railways went to and from the seaports, local traffic being relatively insignificant; the bulk of the trade was limited to four or five large lines. His remarks as to the condition of the people recalled those sentences of Sir William Hunter and Sir Charles Elliott, which are so often quoted by the Congress party. He declared that the wage-earner in India, the worker, the artizan, not merely the unskilled labourer, lives in a condition compared with which that of a workhouse inmate here is unimaginable luxury." The landless labourer, he said, lived in squalid misery, while in the social strata nearer the top than the bottom the standard of living was lower than that of the lower strata of our own population. With respect to agriculture he menimised the good of irrigation, lessons in cultivation, or the introduction of improved machinery, compared with the necessity of protecting the peasant against enhanced assessments. "I have little doubt," he went on, "That the reduction of the land revenue by 25 or 30 per cent, if the reduction is secured to the profit of the cultivator, would be of far more value in the improvement of the class who constitute the bulk of the population and who contribute most largely to the finances of the state." The lack of industrial development he ascribed entirely to the very limited desires of the people. It was useless, for instance, to manufacture glass on a large scale, if scarcely anybody used it. On this topic he drew an interesting comparison between the Burmans and the Indians. The former had more numerous desires and had no caste rules against the use of many objects of manufacture. Their standard of living was higher, and illiteracy was far less common. There was a greater diffusion of educatien amongst both sexes, and the consequence was seen in the larger Burmese trade. This question of education he considered to be a root necessity for the expansion of Indian commerce, and he declared that it was regrettable to have to say it, but that as regarded primary education the Government had been remiss. The teaching of the masses had been reprehensibly neglected. On the matter of the "economic drain" his views proved to be more in accord with normal opinion. He considered that such kind of talk was merely extravagant nonsense. Without the home charges India would have not been able to make any progress at all. At the same time he thought that the greatest care should be exercised to restrict the undue increase of what after all was certainly a burden, the expenditure abroad of taxes raised in India. After the conclusion of the paper Sir James Mackay, who was in the chair, declared that although Mr. O'Conor was not satisfied with the commercial and economic progress of India, yet that progress had seemed to him almost like a fairy-tale. He agreed with Mr. O'Conor, however, that import duties, and the export duties on rice ought to be abolished. Sir William Lee-Warner hoped it might be possible to reduce the burden on land. As for military expenditure, to which the lecturer had alluded, he supposed the Indian Government was as wise as other Governments. Mr. J. D. Rees objected to Mr. O'Conor comparing Indian social life with the English standard of living. This point was also taken up by Mr. J. A. Baines. The need for technical education was emphasised in a speech by Sir Mancherjee Bhownaggree M. P. and Professor Simpson spoke upon the ravages of the plague and the consequent effect upon labour, to the scarcity of which Sir Patrick Playfair referred.

PAN-BRITANNIC EXHIBITION.

The Indian Advisory Committee of the above exhibition to be held next year met on Wednesday under the presidency of Sir W. Lee-Warner.

A statement submitted to the meeting expressed a hope that the Government of India might be induced to form a collection "worthy of the Empire whose destinies they control." Sir George Birdwood said it was very doubtful whether the Government of India could do more than assist the direction with anything more than good, so to say, "trade advertising" collecting of raw economic products, such as samples of building stones, particularly decorative stones, samples of timbers, particularly ornamental timbers, and samples of staple foods, drugs, dyes and tanning materials, gums, resins, and the like. It was useless to ask the Government of India to collect and supply a collection of the sumptuary arts of India. The trouble would be infinite, the cost excessive and wanton, and the commercial results nil. The highest development you could give to the export of these "Sidonian wares," would be as dust on the balances in weighing the advantage to India of taking any part in such an exhibition. For these showy things the directors must look to loans from private patrons, and to exhibits from London "houses" in these rich and rare commodities. They had a direct intellect in exhibiting, and whoever lost at international exhibitions the dealers in "chow-chow" always gained and prodigiously. Sir Owen Burne and Sir M. M. Bhownaggree supported this view, and the Secretary was directed to inform the Directors that the advice of the Committee was that in providing for an Indian exhibit at the Oriental Palace next year they should proceed on the lines traced out by Sir George Birdwood. The Secretary stated that he hoped the Directors of the Company would see Lord Curzon and also address the India Office on the subject. The meeting then broke up.

The opportunity will certainly be a good one for advertising Indian productions, such as tea, cotton, woods, and marbles, and for familiarising the people of England with the fact that the Empire is made up of other states than the Dominions, Commonwealths and confederations formed by our scattered and pushful colonies.

THE SIND DINNER.

The annual Sind Dinner was held at the Cafe Royal on Tuesday, when about 50 or 60 gentlemen connected with Sind assembled to talk over old times, and discuss the future of that most interesting Province. Sir Evan James was in the chair and proposed the toast of the evening "Prosperity to Sind" in a speech which was much applauded. Other toasts followed, such as "Old Sind" to which that veteran Sir Henry Green, whose memories go back to the battle of Miani responded, and "Young Sind" to which the youngest I. C. S. present, Mr. Vaughan, was called on to answer. Among others present were Sir Stanley Edwardes, General T. A. Cooke, Mr. Giles, Mr. Parsons, General Wallace, Colonel Boughey, Mr. Macdonald late I. C. S., whose recollections date from 1859. Mr. Mackenzie, Mr. Constable, Mr. T. Hart Davies, Major Hogg, Major Dixon, and many others who still take pleasure in recalling their connection with what used to be called "The Unhappy Valley." Tht utmost sociality prevailed, and a very enjoyable evening, to which the excellence of the dinner contributed, was spent by all the guests. This dinner appears to have established itself as an annual fixture.

TAXES ON TITLES.

If it be true that a certain ex-Chief Justice of Bengal refused to discharge the little bill presented to him by the office of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery when he was made a knight he must have smiled when he read the order of the Lord Chancellor published in the "London Gazette" of last Tuesday. Hitherto it has been the practice to exact from Knight Bachelors the sum of £ 60, in fees, £ 10 being for the Warrant for Letters Patent to be passed under the Great Seal and £ 50 for the actual Letters Patent. Henceforth no such charges will be made and this is quite proper. It certainly detracted from the graciousness implied in the bestowal of an honour of this kind to bleed the recipient. It was doubly objectionable in the case of Chief Justices who are as it were created knights "ipso facto" and whether they like it or not. I have always understood that Lord Roberts declined on principle to recognise the claim for excessive fees which is made by the College of Arms on the creation of a new peerage, and most people think he was right. To heavily mulct a man on receiving what is called a mark of Royal favour is almost as mean an act as inviting a friend to a sumptuous repast and then asking him to pay the reckoning. One might almost as well adopt the cynical suggestion that Mr, Labouchere is so fond of making, namely that titles should be sold in the open market for the benefit of the public revenue? If this idea is ever carried out it will not be long before the election expenses of Parliamentary candidates become, as many even now advocate, a charge on the Exchequer. There are, of course, a few disinterested men engaged in the game of politics, but "party funds" would be preciously low if those who provide them were deprived of their present hope of a reward in the shape, it may be, of a baronetcy, a peerage or some other substantial "honour," And as everybody knows, a considerable portion of party funds at the present time goes to help in paying for election costs.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case grey or white hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most Restorers. It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for The Mexican Hair Renewer. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot. 22, Farringdon Road, London, England.

CONSCRIPTION!

THE PARTING OF THE WAYS.

THE PREMIER'S BROTHER DISCUSSES THE POSITION.

THE proposals put forward by the Royal Commission on the Militia and Volunteers fall under two main heads, viz:—

(1) Measures to improve the Forces.
(2) Suggestions regarding a compulsory system.

The Commission was sharply divided on the question of conscription. The salient points put forward by the majority were these:

If it were intended to produce an auxiliary force which without substantial help could be relied upon to defeat an invader, improvements in the Militia and Volunteers would not be sufficient.

They were convinced that an army for home defence adequate in strength and military efficiency to defeat an invader could only be raised by the adoption of the following principles: (a) that as far as possible the whole able-bodied male population shall be trained to arms; (b) that the training shall be given in a period of continuous service with the colours not necessarily in barracks, and (c) that the instruction shall be given by a body of specially educated and highly-trained officers.

They believed that the necessary training could be given within one year, after which only one or two annual periods of a few weeks' exercise or manœuvres would be needed.

SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPROVING THE MILITIA.

Six months continuous training for the militiaman in his first year of service to be followed in the second, third and fourth years by not less than six weeks' training.

Annual training should be within the recruiting area for two years out of three.

Militia non-commissioned officers and men should be encouraged to act as recruiters, a reward of 2s. 6d. being given for each recruit obtained and approved.

When a Militia battalion is unable to obtain sufficient recruits within its own recruiting area, it might draw upon other areas.

A bounty of ten shillings should be paid to men who re-engage.

During training and the courses of instruction for non-commissioned officers and specialists, separation allowances for wives and children at Army rates should be issued.

TO IMPROVE VOLUNTEER FORCE.

A separate department for the Volunteer force at the War Office, the head of which should have special knowledge and experience with Volunteers and should report direct to the Army Council.

War formation of brigades and divisions, with specially appointed commanders and staffs who would lead in war. The training should be concentrated upon what is essential for war.

Of the money granted by the State to each corps a portion should take the form of an allowance per battery or company proportionate to the establishment, and the balance only should be issued in the form of capitation grants.

Ranges and grounds of exercise for all corps should be provided at the cost of the State, and adequate financial provision made for the necessary cost of movement to and from them.

Transport and equipment for mobilisation should be provided.

All Volunteer corps should be allowed to train up to fourteen days in camp each year. This appears to the Commission to be the longest period practicable.

The camp allowance should be on the scale of 2s. 6d. per man per day, with the additional allowance of £2 for each officer and £1 for each man completing twelve, not necessarily consecutive, days. Regimental camps should be discouraged.

The minimun number of attendances other than those in camp should be certainly more than ten.

Annual allowance of rifle ammunition should be considerably increased.

Travelling allowances should be given for company training, for training at war stations, and for officers and noncoms, visiting those stations.

Modern guns should be issued to all heavy batter ie not already armed with them.

The privileges of being allowed to compete for Army commissions recently given to officers of the Imperial Yeomanry should be extended to Volunteer officers.

The post of brigadier and all staff posts in the Volunteer service should be open to Volunteer officers possessing the requisite qualifications.

The pub ic-school corps should be grouped into permanent a uministrative battalions.

CONSCRIPTION RECOMMENDED.

Dealing with the question of conscription the majority say:—

"The principles which have been adopted after the disastrous failure of older methods by every great State of the European continent are:—

First, that as far as possible the whole able-bodied male population shall be trained to arms;

Secondly, that the training shall be given in the form of continuous service with the colours, not necessarily in barracks;

Thirdly, that the instruction shall be given by a body of specially educated and highly trained officers.

Some days must elapse before the changes recommended by the Royal Commission are fully grasped, but as a result of inquiries in Volunteer circles two things are clear, viz.:—

(1) That the advice given to introduce conscription has created a feeling of uneasiness and decided uncertainty as to the future,

(2) That the recommendations for the improvement of the Volunteer force are in the right direction, although they do not wholly meet the difficulties of the situation.

The prevailing opinion at Pall Mall is that the Government will not adopt the compulsion suggestion, but it will give effect to most of the changes proposed by the majority report for the improvement of the present forces. Certain members of the Cabinet are known to favour an element of compulsion, but it is believed that they will agree to further efforts being made on voluntary lines.

The question which stands out as the result of a first glance at the report in the opinion of Colonel Eustace Balfour—the Premier's brother—who for many years commanded the London Scottish—is Are we at the parting of the ways?

A REFERENDUM NEEDED.

"Are we going," he asked, in an interview with a representative, "to have compulsion or are we not? I have always been in favour of an element of compulsion, but I have pointed out that we must wait until public opinion is ready for it. I think this report will raise the question in a form in which it has never been raised before, and I believe it will go a long way towards converting the public. But if the public is not ready it is not the least use trying to introduce it in any form, and I do not see how any one man can say whether public opinion is or is not ripe. The only way to find out is by means of a referendum which shall define exactly the conditions of service and the number of men required."

It was necessary before anything was done to say precisely what the Volunteers were wanted for and how many were needed. He did not know whether the Defence Committee had modified their views concerning certain aspects of the question of island defence as the result of the lessons of the Russo-Japanese war, but two things impressed him—first, that if Russia had had a sufficient force across Korea the fact that there was a fleet in being in the Baltic would have completely altered the strategic position and secondly that the Japanese had managed to get into their transports a much large number of men per ton than our naval experts calculated upon. Bigger raids, he thought, would have to be provided for in the future than they estimated a few months ago. Instead of two army corps they must now reckon against three or four, a facs which would necessitate the land defence being more numerous.

What was extremely alarming, in Colonel Balfours' opinion was what was to be the position if the country said no to any form of compulsion, and if no Government dared to introduce it. The War Office had done its best to destroy volunteer force, whether deliberately or out of stupidity he could not say. He believed that a number of the old officials wished to destroy the force. In a letter to Lord Roberts, Colonel Balfour characterised the regulations which were introduced in 1901 as calculated to produce bankruptcy, inefficiency, and survival of the unfittest.

The whole policy of the War Office to the Volunteers had shown a feeling of intense distrust amongst the thinking portion of the force, and it was of the utmost importance, apart from any administrative question, to remove that feeling. Recruiting was done very largely by the men themselves, and even if a man remained on for old friendship's sake he would not induce his friends to join so long as the distrust continued.

ON VOLUNTARY LINES.

A great deal could be done on voluntary lines if the matter was gone about in the right way. Colonel Balfour advocates the following changes:—

The Director of Auxiliary Forces to be a member of the Army Council.

Let the War Office fix whatever standard of military efficiency they wish, and if it is within reason it will be attained, but the authorities must leave it absolutely to the commanding officers to decide how and when that efficiency is to be obtained.

Colonel Balfour does not approve the recommendation of the Commission that Volunteer corps should be allowed to train up to fourteen days in camp each year with adequate allowances. "That," he said "would destroy the London Scottish and every other corps in which men are highly educated. The whole of the trouble that has arisen is not a military question at all, but a question of the interference of Pall Mall between employer and employed." What the Commission suggests would lead to the "survival of the unfittest" because while an average artisan or a labourer would get about as much in camp as at his ordinary work and be able to return to his employment, it wouldn't pay a man of higher education, who is on a progressive salary, if the Government gave him £5 a day in camp if it meant that he would have to break with his employer.

While the principle laid down that no Volunteer should be put to expense on account of his service was a good one, Colonel Balfour did not think it would work in practice, and in any case it ought not to be made a hard and fast rule, otherwise it would be detrimental to the esprit de corps of such battalions as the London Scottish.

COL. BALFOUR'S ALTERNATIVE TO CONSCRIPTION.

Colonel Balfour, although not waddded to any scheme of compulsion, put forward the following proposals in the course of the conversation:—

The Army, let us say, wants 250,000 properly trained men. The outlay on each man is put at £10.

Say to every employer in the country, you must pay to the Government so much for every man up to a certain age in your employ who is not a volunteer.

I have worked it out, and find that it would mean the payment of about five shillings a man. If it were seen that employers preferred to pay rather than liberate the men, increase the tax until it would be better for many of them to let the men off for the necessary training.

Under this scheme not a penny for the Volunteer force would fall upon the general taxpayer, and the employers would have in such an island defence force a certain insurance for their property.

I provide in the training for a week in camp, in addition to a number of isolated drills.

SIR A. TURNER CONDEMNS CONSCRIPTION.

Sir Alfred Turner, who until recently was Inspector-General of the Auxiliary Forces at the War Office, declares in the "Express" that were we to use the Continental system of conscription we should be throwing away the advantages of our geographical position, and the sacrifices we have made to maintain the enormous fleet which is necessary to ensure the safe passage of food supplies to this country, of which three-quaters comes from abroad.

His opinion, based on many years' experience, is, and always will be, that the strictly voluntary system is the only one that is applicable to or possible for this country. Public opinion, he is perfectly certain, would reject such a sweeping measure of conscriping at the polls. With the Auxiliary Forces properly and sympathetically treated and administered in a separate department, everything that is desired could be obtained.

The great dearth of officers of the Auxiliary Force is due, Sir Alfred says, to the expenses of the Volunteer officer, which amount to from £20 to £50 a year.

HOW THE COMMISSIONERS WERE DIVIDED.

The following list gives the Commissioners for and against conscription:—

FOR	
The Duke of Norfolk.	Lord Grenfell.
The Duke of Richmond.	Sir Coleridge Grove.
The Earl of Derby.	Lt.-Col. Llewellyn, M. P.
Mr. Henry Spenser Wilkinson.	
AGAINST.	
Sir Ralph Knox.	Colonel Satterthwaite.
Col. O'Callaghon-Westrop.	Colonel Dalmahoy.

THE CONDITION OF INDIA.

IN the large hall of the Society of Arts, John Street, Adelphi, on Tuesday May 31, Mr. J. E. O'Conor, late Director-General of Statistics, India, read a paper on "The Economic and Industrial Progress and Condition of India."

Sir James Mackay, who presided, in introducing the essayist, said that Mr. O'Conor in retiring from the office of Director-General of Statistics a year or two ago left his department in a position to enable the Government of India to turn out an annual report in regard to the commerce and the economic position of India which was second to none of any of the reports produced in Europe.

In the course of his paper, Mr. O'Conor said that the conclusion he had formed might be stated in a few words. India had made very great progress and much of it was due to the really splendid work of the administration, but, allowing for all the marked advance which had certainly been made and for the excellence of administration, there was no doubt that India was still an extremely backward country in comparison with Western nations. In many respects the conditions were still quite rudimantary and this backwardness was due to various causes for the existence of which the State was not directly responsible and was not due to administrative crimes. But the conditions might be considerably modified and improved by administrative measures which should be brought into operation. Rice he regretted to say still remained subject to an export duty because it was erroneously assumed that the Indian trade in rice was a monopoly and that therefore the foreign consumer paid the duty. More attention should be paid to the diffusion of primary education and the question of elementary technical education should be taken up for the training of artisans and mechanics. The elimination of caste prejudices was not a matter in which the State could intervene. This must be left to the people themselves. The condition of the agriculturist required close and constant attention and he doubted whether the agrarian policy of the Government was the best at the present day. Another matter to which careful attention was needed was the control of expenditure on the army. The new department which was in contemplation, to deal with the commercial and economic problems should formulate its policy for general application and should proceed to confer personally with the local authorities as to the most effective methods of putting the policy into local operation. With a continuance of the excellent government no limit could be assigned to the development of India, which would more and more be regarded as the most splendid jewel in the British crown. (Cheers.)

The Chairman said that Mr. O'Conor's paper had been most instructive and interesting, and they were greatly indebted to him for the trouble he had taken in preparing it, and reading it to them. Although Mr. O'Conor was not satisfied with the position in which India found herself commercially and economically, his paper recorded a progress during the past 50 years which to his years sounded almost like a fairy tale, and the British nation had good reason to be proud of its achievements in India. There was no doubt that the standard of living in India for a large mass of the population was extremely low and it was also true that as that standard of living improved the trade with the country and in the country would vastly develop and therefore from a commercial point of view it was most desirable to see the conditions of the people improved. Mr. O'Conor's remarks as to the advantages India had derived from the abolition of the transit dues appeared to him to be extremely pertinent. They had been the course of the country, as they were at the present moment the course of trade in China, and it would be a great advantage if the whole of the octroi system which prevailed in the northern provinces of India could be abolished. With regard to Mr. O'Conor's view that it would be desirable to do away with the import duties on goods going into India, he for one entirely agreed with him and he agreed still more with him when the said that the export duty on rice should undoubtedly be abolished. Although Mr. O'Conor did not take a particularly cheerful view of the condition of the people of India, it was a satisfaction to find that the indications of progress in trade in India were unmistakable—not very rapid, but steady and sure. Those words coming from Mr. O'Conor and no man had a better knowledge of commercial and economic India than he—were extremely reassuring.

At the conclusion of a discussion, in which he William Lee-Warner, Sir Patrick Playfair Sir Mancherjee Bhownaggree, and others took part, the Chairman said that an important question was, How could the plague in India be stopped? With regard to the labour question, he had heard it stated that it was not the plague that made labour scarce, but it was the cheapness of food. A man it was stated, could get enough to fill his stomach by working two or three days instead of a week. He heard that that was the case in Calcutta, but whether there was any truth in the statement he was not in a position to say.

A FORTUNE of £3,000,000 awaits those who can prove that they are the lawful descendants of Major Sinclair, of the 12th Foot (1st Battalion of the Seaforth Highlanders) who died 93 years ago. Major Sinclair, it is believed, was a member of a well known family of Wick. At an early age he entered the Army and accompanied his Regiment to India. He married here and had one daughter, who was sent home to Wick and who married a farmer of that town, also named Sinclair. Major Sinclair had an adventurous career in the East and was killed in a small engagement. His estate was never claimed and, accumulating for over 90 years, it has now reached the value of £3,000,000. Some Edinburgh lawyer has recently made investigations, and if he succeeds in tracing the somewhat numerous descendants, each heir, it is expected, will receive a legacy of about £65,000.

A Delicious Pink Bath.

Everyone seeking Health and Strength should add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the daily Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a delicious sensation of freshness and purity, it invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The strengthening and health giving effects are Simply Magical.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of local Substitutes, all of which are inferior in Composition and in Strength. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

LORD CURZON.

HIS INSTALLATION AS LORD WARDEN OF THE CINQUE PORTS.

LORD CURZON OF KEDLESTON, the new Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, visited Dover on May 30 to arrange the details of the ceremony of his installation on July 2. He was met by Sir Wollaston Knocker, C.B., Registrar of the Cinque Ports, Sir William Crundall, Mayor of Dover and Deputy chairman of the Harbour Board, was compelled to be away in London but sent his carriage to convey Lord Curzon over the proposed route of the installation procession. Lord Curzon decided to have the installation carried out in exactly the same manner as the late Marquess of Salisbury's. He visited Dover Castle and inspected the large banqueting hall in the keep where the barons of the Cinque Ports will assemble for the first portion of the ceremonial. Thence he was driven to the college where the actual investiture as Lord Warden will take place, instead of at the historic bredenstone, on the western heights, where many of his predecessors in the wardnership have been installed. Lord Curzon then paid a visit of inspection to the municipalb buildings, where about 2,000 guests are to be received. He was also driven over the rest of the route which will be taken by the procession, and at the new Prince of Wales Pier he was met by Mr. Worsfold Mowil, register of Dover Harbour Board. Lord Curzon was much interested in the historic buildings he visited and also in the progress of the great harbour works. The arrangements approved by him will give ample opportunity to thousands to witness the picturesque ceremonial of the installation.

LORD CURZON AND THE CITY OF LONDON.

A meeting of the Court of Common Council was held yesterday at Guildhall the Lord Mayor presiding.

Mr. Deputy Turner (the Chief Commoner) moved that the Freedom of the City of London, in a gold box of the value of 100 guineas, be presented to his Excellency Lord Curzon of Kedleston, in recognition of the efficient and fearles manner in which he had discharged the important duties devolving upon him as Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

He said it had always been considered a great privilege by the Corporation to offer the Freedom of the City to distinguished men who had served their King and country faithfully and well, and it was his duty—and he discharged it with pleasure—to propose that they should invite Lord Curzon of Kedleston to accept that mark of their regard. Lord Curzon's career had been a distinguished one, although now he was barely 45 years of age. Educated at Eton and Oxford, he travelled extensively in Central Asia, Persia, China, Afghanistan, Korea, and elsewhere, and he had described his experience in books of great political and national interest. He entered the House of Commons in 1886, and held office first as Under Secretary for India, and afterwards as Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, becoming recognised as a great and undoubted authority on international relations. He had been for over five years Viceroy of India, and his work during that period had been so valuable that he had been asked to resume that great position for another term of five years. He was now on a brief visit to this country for well-deserved rest. He had proved to demonstration that efficiency and economy in administration were compatible, and his sound frontier policy was matter of history. No Viceroy had shown himself less easily intimidated when British prestige to be upheld. His term had already seen great improvements in railways, irrigation, police, and education, and consequently in the condition of the people. He had had to cope with a succession of droughts and with one famine of appalling magnitude, his skill in dealing with which had alone justified his appointment. Lord Curzon had shown great tact in his attitude towards Eastern ideas and in his consideration for the feelings of the people and respect for their prejudices. In conducting the memorable Durbar at Delhi he had taken great care that ceremonies peculiar to the East were properly and religiously observed. Unsparing of his own energies, he demanded a like vigour in his subordinates, and while others talked of efficiency he enforced it. His reforms in India had made the great administrative machine run more smoothly, and prevented extravagance and waste. He was a ruler who combined a lofty idealism with a genius for practical reform. Addressing his Council in 1900, Lord Curzon said:—There are two great duties of imperial statesmanship in India. The first is to make all these millions of people, if possible, happier, more contented, more prosperous. The second is to keep them and their property safe. We are not going, for the sake of the one duty, to neglect the other. We would prefer to discharge our responsibility—and it is no light one—in respect of both." He believed that everyone would admit that Lord Curzon had fulfilled both those high ideals, and that in admitting him to the freedom of the City the Corporation of London, in the name of the citizens, were fitly tendering to him a mark of their cordial appreciation and gratitude for his distinguished and brilliant services, which fully deserved recognition on "London's Roll of Fame." (Cheers.)

Alderman Sir Henry Knight, seconding the resolution, said Lord Cuzon had occupied the position and discharged the duties of Viceroy of India with devotion ability, and zeal, to the great advantage of the entire community of the people of that vast Empire and to the prestige of the Imperial Power.

The resolution was then put, and carried unanimously and with acclamation.

It was referred to the City Lands Committee to make arrangements for the ceremony of presentation in Guildhall at a date convenient to the Viceroy before his return to India.

Alderman Sir Thomas Roe, M.P., at a meeting of the Derby Town Council, moved that the Honorary Freedom of the Borough be conferred upon Lord Curzon of Kedleston. He said he remembered on one occasion, when Mr. Curzon as he was then, was taking part in a function at Derby, Sir William Harcourt, who was present, ventured publicly to offer a remark with regard to a speech which Mr. Curzon had made. Sir William said that Mr, Curzon's future eminence as a public man was assured. Those who had watched Lord Curzon's career since then must admit that that prediction had come true. Alderman Sir Henry Bemrose seconded the resolution, and remarked that, as heir to a family who had enjoyed uninterrupted possession for 800 years of the Kedleston Estate on the borders of the borough. Lord Curzon's success must naturally be a matter which Derby people watched with interest and pride. The resolution was carried unanimously.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE THIBET MISSION.

In the House of Commons on Tuesday, May 31, Mr. H. Roberts asked the Secretary for India whether he would give the latest information as to the position of the armed Mission to Thibet, whether he would state if recent developments in connection with the advance of the British force had made it necessary for the Government to change the views expressed and the instructions given in their telegram to the Viceroy, dated Nov. 6, 1903, whether any reinforcement of the British troops was contemplated, and whether he would give the approximate cost of the expedition up to May 1last.

Mr. Brodrick said: Communications between Gyantse and Khangma, which were interrupted on May 23, owing to the insecure state of the roads, were resumed on May 28. The position of the mission at Gyantse is stated in the telegram of yesterday from the Viceroy, published in this morning's newspapers. As I stated on May 12, in my announcement of the decision of his Majesty's Government as to negotiations at Lhassa, it is not intended to depart in any way from the policy laid down in the telegram of Nov. 6. The Government of India have taken steps to send forward such reinforcements as they consider necessary for the safety of the mission. The total estimated cost of the mission to March 31 was £ 308,500. The monthly cost is estimated at a little over £ 50,000, from the begining of April.

Mr. Lough: Can the right hon. gentleman give any estimate of the loss of life on the part of the enemy in the recent engagements? Has he received any numbers?

Mr. Brodrick: No, sir; any information which we have received has been published in the newspapers.

INDIAN COUNCILS BILL

On Wednesday, June 1, on the order for the second reading of this Bill, in reply to Mr. Schwann, Mr. Brodrick said that at present under the Indian Councils Act of 1874, there was authority for six members of the Council of the Governor-General of India. Up to 1885 there were six members, but then an attempt was made, on the grounds of economy, to reduce the number to five, and the work was apportioned among five members. Within the last 10 or 15 years, however, the increase in the work in all the departments of Indian government had been excessive, and it was imperative that relief should be given. It was intended by this Bill to repeal so much of the provisions of the Act of 1874 as rendered it necessary that the sixth member of the Council should be member for public works purposes. It was proposed that there should now be a member for commerce and industry.

Mr. Caldwell said that the Department of Public Works, which was most important, might under this scheme be unrepresented on the Council.

Mr. Brodrick said it was proposed to place the Department of Public Works in the hands of two members instead of one; civil works and irrigation would be in the province of the member for revenue and agriculture, and railway works in that of the member for commerce and industry.

After some further discussion, it being now 12 o'clock, the debate stood adjourned until June 3.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—May 28.

ARRIVAL INVITED IN LONDON.

Major-Gen H Abbott I A	Capt R W C Blair 123 I
Col C C Ellis R E	Capt H Fulton 2nd 2 G R
Col B O'Brien I M S	Capt J Mulvany I M S
Col S C F Pelle I A	Capt W C Nicholson 63 I
Lieut-Col J Anderson I A	Capt H B Peacock I A
Lieut-Col J W Cowley 7 G R	Capt H C Wooldridge 109 I
Lieut-Col F W B Angelo 9 Hodson's Horse	Capt A T Gage I M S
Lieut-Col H Marrett I A	Capt A De L Faunce 72 P
Lieut-Col H M Temple I A	Capt A M Kettlewell 39 C I H
Lieut-Col W Thuillier 66 P	Capt K E Nangle 96 I
Lieut-Col V McCloghry I M S	Lieut B H Jones R I M
Lieut-Col C Herbert I A	Lieut C A M Dunlop 37 I
Lieut-Col W R Yelding C I E D S O S T C	Lieut A M Gledstane 30 Lrs Gordon's Horse
Major G W S Fryer I A	Lieut F G E Lumb 1st 39 I
Major A Cadell 38 I	Lieut G Pearse 39 C I H
Major A H Dennys, 123 I	Lieut D V Willoughby 1st I
Major G De S Barrow D A Q M G A H Lrs	Lieut H T Skinner 29 P
Major G A W Hall I M S	Lieut M Goldney 51 I
Major F D Maxwell I A	Lieut A ff Garrett R E
Major F G Bevillo I A	Lieut A K Norris 78 I
Major A Buchanan I M S	Lieut W P A Hattersley-Smith R A 29 Mtn bty
Major R E Cheyne 8 C	Lieut A C Fraser I A
Major C Schneider 31 D C O Lrs	Second Lieut H G C Hynes Essex Regt
Major T Webster 12 I	Second Lieut A B Harley 1st The Buffs
Capt W R B Colan 67 P	

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Lieut-Col F B Deane I A 6 mo	Capt R C Harbottle 7 L till Oct 15 1904
Major G M Audain 98 I 3 mo M C	Lieut H P M Lord 123 I 14 days
Major P B Warren 3 I 3 mo M C	Lieut J L Dougherty 48 I till Nov 20 1904 on M C
Major E C Thw

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

RUSSIAN LOSSES AT KINCHAU.

STORMING OF NANSHAN.

IMAGINATIVE RUSSSIAN STORY OF JAPAN'S VICTORY.

LONDON JUNE 3.

A well-known Russian military critic in the "Russkji Viedomosti," the leading Russian Liberal organ gives a description of the movements preceding the Kin-chau fight and the course of the actual engagement. The writer says :—

The official Japanese reports allow us nearly exactly to paint the picture of the battle of May 26. Our positions were different from those mentioned in earlier despatches. They ran not across the isthmus nor in front of the isthmus near Mount Sampson, but behind the Isthmus itself, with the rear towards Dalny.

"At daybreak on the 26th, after an artillery preparation, the Japanese marched to the assault. The advancing force surrounded the Russian positions in the form of a gigantic horseshoe, with the opening towards Kin-chau, and the centre formed by the batteries on Mount Sampson.

"The approaching Japanese infantry, which encountered a well-directed fire, could only press back the Russians slowly.

"As the Japanese began to outflank Kin-chau from the south, the Russian vanguard was forced to retreat towards the main body at Nanshan.

"At five o'clock in the morning Kin-chau was occupied by the Japanese.

At six o'clock a bloody battle commenced for the possession of the chief Russian position at Nanshan. For nine hours, until three o'clock in the afternoon a violent cannonade was directed against Nanshan from the heavy batteries on Mount sampson assisted by the gunboats, which moved from Kin-chau towards Nanshan.

In spite of this cross fire, and the dominating position of the Japanese batteries, the Russians held their ground stubbornly on their fortified positions. Sixteen heavy guns and twenty-four field guns thundered against the enemy. The day began to wane, and the Japanese Commander-in-Chief, probably fearing the arrival of troops from Port Arthur, decided to storm the position.

'Under a terrible fire from forty guns and scores of thousands of magazine rifles the Japanese battalions rushed in thick lines upon the fortified elevation at Nanshan, destroying the barbed wire entanglement, filling in the ditches and climbing up the sides of the entrenchments amid the bursting of mines and the continuous explosion of grenades and shrapnel.

"The Russian infantry opened fire by sections, but the Japanese persistently continued to climb the hill. Three times they charged with bayonets fixed, but each time they were repulsed with terrible losses. In the evening the disorganised columns of the assailants gathered again and were drawn up into fighting array, and for the fourth time the Japanese charged with fixed bayonets.

"Tired out with their unequal fight of sixteen hours' duration the Russian troop were unable to withstand this fresh assault, and were forced to evacuate the hill. They retreated in good order towards positions on the left flank.

"Threatened by a flank attack, their infantry decimated by the artillery fire from the front, the Russian detachments evacuated their last position and retreated in the direction of Port Arthur."—Central News.

KUROPATKIN AT MUKDEN.

St. Petersburg, Thursday.

A telegram from Mukden of yesterday's date, says :—" Yesterday evening a hospital train arrived here with men wounded in the fighting at Wafankau. They consist of three officers and twenty-three men. General Kuropatkin visited them, and after complimenting them on their bravery distributed eight St. George's crosses among them."—Reuter.

JAPANESE GUNBOATS IN DALNY HARBOUR.

Rome, Thursday.

A telegram from Tokio states that the Bay of Talienwan has been completely cleared of mines. Some Japanese gunboats yesterday entered Dalny Harbour.—Central News.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR KUROKI.

Chifu, Thursday.

Chinese who have arrived here from Takushan report that of the Japanese troops landed at Takushan last month, from six to ten thousand men proceeded to Feng-huang-cheng whither reinforcements have also been sent from other points.—Reuter's Special Service.

WAVE OF PESSIMISM IN RUSSIA.

FEAR OF MEDIATION.

St. Petersburg, Wednesday.

A wave of pessimism is now passing over Russia and even those who have been most hopeful hitherto are now eager to acknowledge the heavy nature of the task that lies before General Kuropatkin. Some blame the general, because he did not make a demonstration to the south and render assistance to Generals Stoessel and Koch by hindering the landing of the Japanese reinforcements. Even now it is believed that it is not too late for help to reach the beleaguered garrison.

General Rennenkempe having commenced to worry the Japanese rear with his Cossacks, it is thought not improbable that a combined attack will be made almost immediately upon the Feng-huang-cheng postion by forces operating north and south.

The 'Novoe Vremya" has not yet recovered from its disappointment consequent upon the utterance of the French Ambassador at Pekin, who quoted the Russian proverb to the effect that a bad peace is better than a good quarrel. The journal asserts that the peace that reigned between Russia and Japan just before the opening of the campaign was not good. It goes on to claim that such episodes as Kuiliu-cheng and Kin-chau decide nothing, and that even the storming of Port Arthur, whatever its issue can decide nothing.

The only fear of the "Novoe Vremya" is lest mediation should be forced upon Russia after the fall of Port Arthur. European Powers may desire an early finish of the war, but their uneasiness is nothing compared with the misfortunes now being endured by Russia in the loss of thousands of lives.

"Save us from our friends," says the writer. "As for our enemies, Russia can rid herself of them. Russia is bearing her misfortunes with dignity, and we must do all in our power to defy efforts towards mediation."—Central News.

REPORTED BATTLE,

KUROPATKIN "COMPLETELY DEFEATED."

Rome, Wednesday.

A telegram fpom Tokio says that General Kuroki has inflicted a complete defeat upon General Kuropatkin near Sumentse.

All the positions held by the Russians cast of Hai-cheng were abandoned.

Several guns were taken, and whole squadrons of Cossacks were made prisoners.—Central News.

DESPERATE SKIRMISHES.

JAPANESE SQUADRON NEARLY ANNIHILATED.

Liao-yang, Tuesday.

A hospital train bringing Russian wounded in the cavalry skirmishes near Vafankou station has arrived here.

The men state that a detachment of the Japanese 13th Regiment, with some cavalry, attacked a forage convoy. Two hundred Siberian Cossacks came to the rescue and charged the Japanese with lances and swords. Of the Japanese only three escaped.

Another detachment of Japanese infantry tried to help their comrades but seeing the attempt hopeless hurriedly retreated. The Cossacks following them up suddenly came under a severe machine gun and rifle fire.

They dismounted and advanced on foot, but meeting two battalions of Japanese infantry entrenched they retired. One Cossack officer and twenty-four men were wounded, seven by swords.—Central News.

St. Petersburg, Wednesday.

A telegram from Liao-yang of yesterday's date says:—

"Continuous reports are received here of fighting to the north-east of Feng-huang-cheng and on the railway above King-chau since May 28.

"A sharp action occurred to the eastward of Simatsi, thirty-five miles north of Feng-huang-cheng, and lasted from daylight on the 27th till daylight on the 30th. Both sides suffered considerably, though detailed figures are lacking. The fight resulted in the Russians retiring on Simatsi, followed cautiously by Japanese detachments.

It is reported that three companies of Japanese ambushed a patrol of the Nerinsky Regiment near Hunsian, wounding three men. A fourth Cossack had his horse killed under him. He then upon buried his rifle and was taken prisoner. After being detained for some days he escaped, dug up his rifle, and rejoined his regiment.

"Severe fighting is reported along the rail way between Fang-tien and Fang-hoa, in which the Japanese suffered heavily. One squadron of cavalry was almost wiped out, but some infantry reserves coming up forced the Russians to retire into Fangho."—Reuter.

IF PORT ARTHUR BE TAKEN.

THE TSAR'S ORDERS.

Paris, Wednesday.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the "Petit Journal" says that General Stoessel at Port Arthur has received orders from the Tsar that, in the event of the Japanese capturing the town, the forts and principal buildings are to be blown up.

The fleet, if it is possible to effect a junction with the Vladivostok squadron, must not be surrendered. These orders have been communicated to General Stoessel by several officers detached by General Kuropatkin especially for this duty.—Central News.

The "Echo de Paris" contains the following from St. Petersburg:—"In the course of the last attempt of the Japanese to block the entrance of Port Arthur shore batteries destroyed two gunboats, in addition to two torpedo-boat destroyers."—Reuter.

RUMOURED BATTLE NEAR PORT ARTHUR.

Chifu, Wednesday.

A rumour, emanating from Chinese sources, is current here that a battle was fought yesterday at a place six miles from Port Arthur. No confirmation of the rumour has been received.—Reuter's Special Service.

COUNT LAMSDORFF ASSAULTED.

Paris, Wednesday.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the "Echo de Paris" says that Count Lamsdorff was assaulted in the street yesterday by Prince Dolgorouki. The latter has been placed under arrest. Count Lamsdorff has incurred much unpopularity the public holding him responsible for the Russian naval disasters because he did not acquaint the authorities at Port Arthur with the rupture of negotations with Japan.—Central News.

WHY THE JAPANESE WIN.

STRIKING STORIES OF PATRIOTISM AND DEVOTION.

The Japanese conception of a soldier's duty is, as the "Standard's" correspondent at Tokio points out in a very interesting message, something quite different from the European. The Japanese soldier fights for his Emperor in whose person and high position are embodied his conception of God, his temporal Ruler, his country, and everything he holds dear. Thus a great deal more than mere patriotism is involved. He does not go on active service with the idea of coming back again he breaks all ties which bind him to his native land. When he is enrolled, he gives his life to the Emperor. That is absolute and final.

Before the conscript leaves the parental roof he bids farewell to all his relatives for ever. He does not count upon returning, nor do they expect that he will. If it happens that he is engaged to be married at the time the call comes, his engagement is formally broken; if he has property he indicates how it is to be disposed of, not in case of his death, but when the news comes that he has met a glorious end.

"Only the other day" says the correspondent, "I met a nobleman who had three sons with the army at the front. News had come that one of them had been seriously wounded, and was being invalided back to Japan. Knowing this fact, I expressed the hope that the wounded officer would speedily recover, and that his other sons would come through the war safely. The old gentleman looked amazed at the expression of such a hope and, with some vigour, insisted that his sons had all given their lives to the Emperor, and that he would never see them again. He spoke as though he was perfectly convinced that they would all seek death and accomplish their quest before the war was over. He intimated that he considered that a great shame had fallen upon his house through the misfortune that had compelled his son to return before he had completed his duty. He would be nursed back to health, but would not be allowed to show his face in public until the disgrace of his inopportune return had been wiped out on the battlefield by further service."

The writes, who was present at the funeral of Commadder Airose; concludes :—" If ever envy—envy as deep seated as desire can make it—was depicted upon human faces, it was on those of the Japanese officers of the army and navy who watched the funeral of Hirose, and who stood in hundreds around his bier and listened to the message of appreciation sent by the Emperor. That these men were impatiently waiting for a chance to die as Hirose had died no one who saw them could ever doubt.

"RUSSIA TOO SCORNFUL, JAPAN TOO SENSITIVE."

THE END OF IT ALL.

Paris, Wednesday.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the "Petit Journal" sends an account of an interview with a Russian Influential personage, who declared that English diplomacy and American wealth has brought about the war by giving Japan money and confidence.

According to this authority, the Baltic squadron would go to the Far East, and its arrival would perhaps come as a surprise. The Japanese fleet, after being at sea seven months, would be in a condition of some inferiority to the Russian vessels, and in a conflict would run a risk of having its strength seriously reduced.

England and America would intervene to prevent Russia regaining her former preponderance in the Far East, and the war would probably end by the signature of a convention similar to that proposed last November, which recognised Russian preponderance in Manshuria and Japanese preponderance in Korea.

The question would be complicated by demands for compensation by European countries and America, but Port Arthur and Dalny would again become what they were before the war. The truth was that Russia had been too scornful and Japan too sensitive. The parties would finish where they should have commenced.—Central News.

ALEXEIEFF v. KUROPATKIN.

CONFLICTING ADVICE TO THE TSAR.

Paris, Friday.—The following from St. Petersburg appears in the "Echo de Paris" :—

The taking of Kin-chau and the march of the Japanese on Port Arthur have increased the misunderstanding between Admiral Alexeieff and General Kuropatkin; the former who, be it said, has never seen active service, being desirous that the army should march to Port Arthur and the latter holding that the army should keep its positions till reinforcements come.

In consequence of a violent discussion at Mukden, where the two great officers met recently, they each sent a detailed report to the Tsar.

Admiral Alexeieff in his report insisted on the necessity of saving Port Arthur, so as to keep a base for the fleet, and to obviate the fatal blow the capture of the fortress would inflict on Russian prestige. He pointed out that after the way in which the Japanese took Kin-chau there was no guaranteeing that they would not sacrifice an enormous number of men to take Port Arthur, so the Russian army ought to go to the relief of the place.

KUROPATKIN'S PRUDENTIAL ESTIMATE OF THE SITUATION.

The General argued on the other hand that the forces at Liao-yang were not strong enough for him to make a forward movement, having General Kuroki and the Japanese Takashan army on his left flank. Accordingly, he thought it wise to stay at Liao-yang until he had 400,000 men at his disposal, and to leave Port Arthur to defend itself. He considered, moreover, that its capture would be of no importance.

Alexeieff and Kuropatkin asked the Tsar to settle the dispute between them.

The Tsar accordingly summoned a council of war at which General Sakharoff, Admiral Aveiane, and M. de Plehve, Ministers respectively of War, Marine, and the Interior, were present. The council lasted several hours, and it is understood that in view of the argument of the naval men about the necessity of keeping Port Arthur as a base which was all the more essential as the Baltic Fleet would be unable to go to the Far East if Port Arthur disappeared and also out of fear of the disastrous effect the loss of the fortress would have upon Russia, in conjunction with the Chinese agitation and the diminution of Russia's prestige, General Kuropatkin was advised to try to deliver Port Arthur providing that he acted with the utmost caution.—"Reuter."

KUROPATKIN AND CALUMNIATORS.

At this moment the following words of General Kuropatkin's, uttered to an intimate friend just before he left for the front, are worth recalling:—"The first month" said the General, "people will say that I am inactive. The second they will say I am incapable. The third they will call me a traitor, for we are certain by then to have sustained serious defeats. Let them talk—I do not care. I refuse to take the offensive till I have an overwhelming superiority in numbers. That will not be till July."—"Daily News" St. Petersburg correspondent.

1,330 ARRESTS.

During the last ten weeks 1,330 political arrests have been made in the three Governments of Kiefl, Podolia, and Volkynia, says the "Standard's" Russian correspondent. The great majority of the accused are dealt with under what is known as Administrative Police Law; that is to say, they are not brought before any public or regularly constituted tribunal. They disappear absolutely from the ken of their relatives and friends. These measures notwithstanding, the agitation in these Governments not only continues but becomes more openly and defiantly active every day, and not only the towns, but the villages, are now flooded with seditious literature.

STARVING SOLDIERS.

Lord Glenesk, speaking at the dinner of the Newsvendors' Benevolent and Provident Institution said he had that day seen a letter in which a British officer wrote:—I am ashamed to enjoy the hospitality of General Kuropatkin while on every side I see poor Russian soldiers wandering about starving. If a nation sent starving soldiers into the field it could not expect them to carry away the guns.

WOMEN STOP A TRAIN.

A Lemberg journal states that when the reservists of the Kharkoff district should have taken their departure for Manchuria they refused to go aboard the train until they were forced to do so by the troops. The female relatives of the reservists thereupon threw themselves on the rails to prevent the departure of the train. They were forcibly removed, but when the train started the women again threw themselves on the rails, with the result that many of them were severely injured.

RUSSIAN SUBMARINES.

The Paris "Eclair's" St. Petersburg correspondent states that two Russian submarines are leaving for the Far East and that four others are leaving in the course of the month.—Reuter.

GENERAL'S SON KILLED.

In the battle of Kinchau General Nogi's son was killed. The grief expressed in Japan at this loss can only be paralleled by that manifested in England when Lord Roberts's son was slain in the Tugela. No casualty is reported amongst members of the Imperial Family now at the front.—"Chronicle's" Tokio correspondent.

THE BITTER END.

The "Novoe Vremya," discussing the supposed American idea of trying to arrange peace, says :—Even the fall of Port Arthur will not be considered as sufficiently decisive to warrant such an idea. The commercial losses and inconveniences caused to foreign nations by the war are as naught compared to the loss of many thousands of Russia's sons. War has been a dreadful misfortune, but we have to see it through to the bitter end.

THE UNCULTURED RUSSIAN.

"Die Zeit" says :—Man for man the Jap is far more cultured than the Russian. There is hardly an illiterate to be found in Japan and hardly a Russian soldier who can read or write. The over-estimation of the Russian army dates from a time when the stupid but blindly-obeying man was the idol of military leaders. But just as modern industry cannot do without educated hands, just so does modern warfare need educated soldiers, and Russia has none of them.

MORE ABOUT THE BALTIC FLEET.

I am informed from an authoritative source that the Russian Baltic fleet will leave Kronstadt between July 1 and July 8. The fleet will pass through the Kaiser Wilhelm Canal, and will fetch from Antwerp a certain number of transports, which are being kept ready to accompany the fleet to the Far East. Telegraph's" Brussel correspondent.

TOUCHING THE TSAR'S CLOAK.

During the Tsar's provincial tour the marshal of the nobility was applied to by ailing peasants at Kaluga who wished to be allowed to touch the Tsar, in order that they might be healed. A man sprang forward to touch the Emperor's cloak, but was struck down by a guard, who took him for a Nihilist. When the Tsar heard of the mistake he sent for the peasant, gave him ten roubles, and allowed him to kiss his hand.—"Chronicle's" St. Petersburg correspondent.

DISMAY.

The news has gradually leaked out in St. Petersburg that the demonstrative defence of Kin-chau was really a disastrous defeat of Russian arms, and there is undisguised dismay in consequence. The newspapers continue to maintain the fiction that, in the absence of definite news from the Far East, no reliance need be placed on European rumour. At the same time the demand for the recall of both Kuropatkin and Alexeieff becomes louder and bolder.

"SPORT AND ADVENTURES IN THE INDIAN JUNGLE."

Sportsmen whose operations have been confined to the United Kingdom are often envious of their more fortunate brethern who have enjoyed big game shooting in India or Africa. Certainly those sportsmen who read Mr. Mervyn Smith's book will be. The book is well written, and makes interesting and instructive reading for everyone. The stories originally appeared in the columns of the Calcutta "Statesman," and most of the incidents—many of them exciting enough to satisfy even a schoolboy—fell within the personal experience of the writer, much of whose professional life was spent in the jungle tracts of India.

Tales of tiger shooting are common enough, but one does not hear much about king-cobra hunting. Not altogether enviable was the experience of the writer in his quest of these deadly reptiles. He tells how, accompanied by two natives, he went to a spot where a pair of king-cobras were known to be. On arrival at the place he was made to get under a cock-coop—a basket, the meshes of which were too small for a king cobra to put its head through. While he was beneath this basket, one of the snakes came out, and was shot with arrows by natives. The other cobra then appeared and endeavoured to overturn the coop. Describing the incident the writer says :—

The terror of that moment I cannot express. What if it should overturn the basket? The strength of thirteen feet of muscle must be enormous, and if used in the right direction would soon overcome my pull at the cord. What would then happen? Certain death for me I felt sure. Again the whizz of an arrow, and I saw a gaping would along the neck of the fierce brute as it quitted its hold to look for this new foe. Fixing my knee on the cord I now placed the muzzle of my gun just through one of the square openings of the basket, and, aiming at the hood, fired both barrels in rapid succession, and had the satisfaction of seeing the horrid brute fling up the leaves and dust in its death throes.

Extraordinary are many of the superstitions of the natives related by Mr. Smith. For instance, a "bagh-maree" (tiger-slayer) told the author how he was cursed by a witch, who, he said, could turn herself into any animal she pleased, and do injury to whom she liked. He firmly believed that this poor old woman turned herself into a panther and attacked his goats. He, however, cut off a piece of the animal's ear and wounded its forepaw with a battle-axe and this saved him. A great deal of damage was done afterward by the "witch-panther." A panther was eventually killed, and this he swore was the witch, "for the old woman died in about a week after.

The natives of India love a display, and expect it of every great man. When it was known that the late Duke of Clarence was to visit Mysore the province was agog, but the natives were greatly disappointed when the heir-presumptive of the mighty Empire of the Kaiser-i-Hind arrived at the Pettah station :—

My native friend is expected to see a personage decked out in cloth of gold and resplendent with jewels of inestimable value, such as they were accustomed to see among their own rajas; or at least a gorgeous uniform with cocked hat and feathers, and breast blazing with orders; and it took a good deal to convince them that the tall slight figure which after some delay emerged from a saloon carriage, dressed in a pink silk night-suit, with naked feet thrust into slippers, and bare head, and alighted on the platform rubbing his sleep-heavy eyes, was the Royal visitor! The Prince had been asleep, and was awakened to have his cup of early tea. After he had partaken of this beverage, however, the Dewan (Chief Minister) of Mysore, Sir Shesha Iyer, and one or two others were presented to him. What said a native friend, can this be his Royal Highness? No chobdars (silence-keepers), no mace-bearers, no guards, no standards, no firing of guns, nothing to distinguish him from the common?"

The feature of the Duke's visit to Mysore was a great elephant hunt, organised for his especial benefit. The hunt was a decided success, but had it not been for the prompt action of Sanderson, the "hathee" (elephant) king, the Prince would have met his death from an infuriated female elephant :—

The Prince was intently watching a young tusker being dragged to a tree, when suddenly there went up a shout, and the great female was seen to break through the encircling tame ones and rush straight in the direction of the Prince. Our hearts were in our mouths; some involuntarily closed their eyes as if to shut out the sight of an Empire's heir torn limb from limb or crushed out of human shape. What would the scion of our Royal House do? The infuriated beast charged down on him with several tame elephants close at her heels. The Prince calmly awaited its approach, but when the brute was within a dozen paces Sanderson, who had been standing beside the Prince all the while, stepped forward, raised his hand, and shouted. Well was he called the hathee King? As if obedient to an order, the brute turned sharply to the left and made off.

Leaving sport and adventure, the author devotes a chapter to strange pets, and tells several interesting tales. Here is a rather amusing one :—

Snakes and hyænas are strange pets but strangest of all is a full-grown tiger and such a pet had Major Mausell-Pleydell. It used to be chained up just in front of the door of his bungalow. The Major had a method of running up bills, with local tradesmen, but there was great difficulty in getting payment, as none of the bill collectors were venturesome enough to cross the guardian at the door. It was a great joke of the Major's when asked to pay his bill to reply, 'Have you sent your bill; your man has never presented it at my house." Brutus, as the tiger was named, seemed to know what was required of him. When chained before his master's door he would lie with his head between his forepaws and watch the gate. If a stranger entered he would lift his head and breathe heavily, and this was enough to scare the most venturesome of bill collectors.

THE DERBY.

HOW ST. AMANT RAN TO VICTORY.

SCENES ON THE COURSE

Foreign visitors, especially Frenchmen, did not anathematise the weather on Wednesday (June 1) so heartily as we natives did. They are used to similar days, even at perfect Longchamp. Not half the people went to Epsom who intended to. All those who were not desperately keen had the matter settled for them when sheets of water were seen tumbling down unceasingly in the morning. Everything one saw and everyone one met were wet, but more cheerful than would have been anticipated. Their comfort lay in the fact that the trains were not inconveniently crowded. Epsom cabmen were more reasonable and there was more room to move about the enclosures.

Ladies complained most, no amount of costume precaution can mollify the pretty woman who had a pretty dress specially prepared. Then again, their boots, be they ever so masculine, are not made substantial enough to warrant a walk of over 300 yards to the paddock.

Just before the first race the sun came out, and one was able to see the vast concourse present. Despite the adverse circumstances the members' enclosure was black with distinguished men, of whom His Majesty was the head. One noticed the Duke of Devonshire, Lords Rosebery and Durham, Sir Frederick Johnstone, Lord Crewe, Colonel Brabazon, Colonel Fludyer, Mr. Leopold de Rothschild, Duke of Richmond, Sir Reginald Graham, Mr. Henry Chaplin. Among the French visitors were MM. Edmond Blanc, Marghiloman, and Maurice Ephrussi.

In the Derby Anlover led the parade from St. Amant, St. Denis, Lancashire, Henry the First, Gouvernant, John o'Gaunt, Coxswain. In the canter none pleased like Anlover and Gouvernant. The rain cleared for a moment as the eight mounted at the starting-gate. St. Amant jumped off in front of Henry the First and Lancashire, with Gouvernant last, and continued leading, turning into the straight, where the race looked all over, he eventually won amidst tremendious cheering, by three lengths. Six lengths separated the second and third. Anlover was fourth.

HAPPY HOLIDAY-MAKERS IN THE RAIN.

On a fine Derby day the road to Epsom is a sight for the gods. But the spectacle was spoiled by the rain, this year.

The most rigid Puritan on horse-racing could scarcely have wished for more wretched weather than prevailed in the morning. Those who have the keenest memories—the hackney proprietors and the publicans, on the Epsom road—say it was the wettest Derby morning in their recollection. The gloom was depressing. Even the bunting which was displayed along the route in honour of the day looked miserable in its rain-saturated, listless condition.

Thousands who had arranged to go down to the course in brakes, buses, and motor-cars cancelled their orders and took train instead.

Notwithstanding the miserable conditions, however many ardent spirits defied the elements and prevented the suspension even temporarily of that amusing part of the historic festival—the road procession. Usually when the weather is anything like reasonable the stream of traffic begins as early as eight o'clock in the morning, but at that hour there were very few on the road. At nine o'clock, however, when the enthusiasts who were determined to get to Epsom by road found that they were not likely to get any better conditions by further delay they set out.

Although much of the starch was taken out of the procession by the downpour, which was heavy and persistent, it was possible to extract a good deal of amusement from the scenes.

It was evident that these Epsom-bound enthusiasts were determined not to be denied the sport which is associated with a ride to the Downs and a bit on the favourite. Most of their turn-outs were without tarpaulins or covers of any sort except what had been improvised at the last moment. Overcoats, blankets, and sacking were pressed into service. Those who travelled in the brakes were rather more fortunate, as the coverings were as a rule watertight.

With the exception of the motor-car, which is usually a great feature of the procession, all kinds of vehicles were to be seen—from the coster's donkey cart built for two—"Me and the missus"—to the heavy lumbering stage-coach. Four-in-hands, however, were at a discount, only one being seen on the road in an hour's drive. There was very little demand either for the four-horse buses, and some of them, after running practically empty to Clapham, turned back, the conductors and the drivers dilating at length on the "beauty of the weather" and the temerity of those who wouldn't venture to the Downs.

Exposed or sheltered, wet or dry, did not seem to affect the buoyant spirits of the holiday-makers who whether in donkey-carts or char-a-banc, appeared to be happy and satisfied. Popular ditties were sung to the accompaniment of the cornet players of whom there was a large supply, and a little diversion was provided by halts at the numerous wayside inns.

The weather cleared up later in the day but too late for a dry drive by road to Epsom.

TUBERCULOSIS INFECTIOUS.

ROYAL COMMISSION TO SUGGEST MEASURES FOR PREVENTION AND CURE.

Following up its important declaration that human and animal tuberculosis are one and the same thing, and that they are intercommunicable, the Royal Commission, it is understood, intends to pursue its experiments and researches with the idea of recommending measures which might be taken both for the prevention and the cure of the disease.

When the full report of the Commission's work has been published it will be found, as we stated some weeks ago, that absolutely conclusive proof of the incontestability of the results will be furnished.

Outside Germany the conviction has been firm that Dr. Koch was completely misled in his theory that human and bovine tuberculosis are two distinct diseases, and that they are not inter-communicable.

In the opinion of a distinguished authority whom our representative interviewed there is an inclination in this country to place too much reliance upon the researches of German scientists. It was a German medical man who declared emphatically that cancer was communicable, a theory which is now known to be quite baseless, and many other instances could be recalled of similar erroneous dogmas emanating from Germany.

Dr. Koch's theory, the authority declared, had been responsible for much indifference with regard to the dangers of tuberculosis and great harm had been done in consequence. Now that a Royal Commission had established after the most careful inquiry that lead ever been conducted into the question that the disease could be communicated to a man by tuberculous cattle it was essential that the authorities should lose no time in enforcing means urea which would minimise the dangers. Certain rules had been drawn up, but there had been a laxity in enforcing them. He advocated the following:—

Milk and butter supply to be submitted to the most rigid control.

Great extension of the powers for the examination of cattle.

One tuberculous cow, he pointed out, can be responsible for two thousand tuberculous infants. Children are particularly susceptible to the bacilli. Adults might resist these bacilli, but infants cannot. A very large percentage of the children who die from tuberculosis, die from turberculosis of the intestines. All milk to be taken by children ought to be sterilised by boiling and grown-up people would be well advised to take the same precautions.

Tuberculosis is not only communicable from animal to man, but from man to man. It is, in fact, our authority said, a highly infectious disease, and should be controlled in the same way as scarlet fever, typhoid fever, and other similar diseases. Many cases can be quoted in support of this but one which has impressed the medical world will perhaps emphasise the absolute necessity in the public mind for the utmost care and precaution. The facts have been amply verified.

A man, J. W., who had been suffering from a severe cough, consulted an eminent physician in October. The examination showed that he had phthisis, but there was no family history of tubercle. He was warned, and advised to take every precaution in his home. He had a wife and six children all well at the time. The man appears to have been of an obstinate nature, and refusing to believe that he was seriously ill, he neglected the warning with the following disastrous results: His four-year-old child died on January 17—three months after he received the physician's advice, he himself succumbed on February 3, his three-year old child on February 13, a twenty-year-child old on March 16, and a five year-old boy on March 22.

All the deaths were due to tuberculosis, and there is not the slightest doubt that the father communicated it to the children.

The disastrous effects did not end there. The physician advised the mother to take the two surviving children for a change of air, but despite every attention both children died shortly afterwards from the same disease.

"THE LONDON GAZETTE."

(JUNE 3.)

Admiralty, 1st June, 1904.

In accordance with the provisions of Her late Majesty's Order in Council of 22nd February, 1870—Commander Herbert James Gedge has been placed on the Retired List, at his own request, with permission to assume the rank of Retired Captain. Dated 3rd May, 1904.

In accordance with the provisions of Her late Majesty's Order in Council of 29th June, 1900—Engineer Commander David Edward Smith has been placed on the Retired List, with permission to assume the rank of Retired Engineer Captain. Dated 28th May, 1904.

Engineer Lieutenant Richard Herbert Pearce has been placed on the Retired List. Dated 25th May, 1904.

Clerk Silas Bernard Foley Carter has been promoted to the rank of Assistant Paymaster in His Majesty's Fleet. Dated 1st May, 1904.

War Office, Pall Mall, 3rd June,

7th (Queen's Own) Hussars. The first Christian name of Second Lieutenant Elward G K Cross is as now described, and not as stated in the "Gazette" of 3rd November, 1903.

10th (Prince of Wales's Own Royal) Hussars, Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Charles T McM Kavanagh, D S O, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Brevet Colonel the Honourable J H G Byng, M V O appointed Commandant, Cavalry School. Dated 7th May, 1904.

21st (Empress of India's) Lancers, Captain Theobald M. Langton resigns his Commission. Dated 4th June, 1904.

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery. Captain Howard B. Hill to be Major, vice C. C. Sankey, retired. Dated 23rd April.

Supernumerary Captain William H Kay to be Captain, vice J A Hobson. Dated 23rd April, 1904.

Lieutenant Frederick H Marshall is seconded for service in the Army Ordnance Department. Dated 12th April, 1904.

The undermentioned Supernumerary Lieutenants to be Lieutenants :—Cecil Boddam-Whetham vice F J A Mackworth, seconded, Dated 9th May, 1904.

Reginald G Maturin, D S O, vice F C D Burton, seconded. Dated 13th May, 1904.

Lieutenant Kimber H. Gregory, from half-pay, to be Lieutenant, vice H. W. Sleddon, resigned. Dated 24th May, 1904.

Second Lieutenant Ralph Noel Vernon Montgomery from the Lancashire Royal Field Artillery (Militia) to be Second Lieutenant. Dated 4th June, 1904.

The undermentioned Captains to be Adjutants :—

Alexander G Arbuthnot, to complete establishment Dated 19th April, 1904.

John A Hobson, vice Captain W H Kay, who has vacated that appointment. Dated 23rd April, 1904.

William C E Rudkin, to complete establishment. Dated 27th April 1904.

Samuel S Browne, to complete establishment. Dated 2nd May, 1904.

John E James, vice Major E G Cheke, who vacated that appointment on promotion. Dated 10th May 1904.

Louis B. Montresor; to complete establishment. Dated 10th May, 1904.

Cecil F G Washington, to complete establishment. Dated 25th May, 1904.

Royal Garrison Artillery, Major Sidney V Thornton to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Brevet Colonel E U Blackett, placed on half-pay. Dated 25th May, 1904.

Lieutenant Harold T Cunningham to be Captain, vice D Davidson, promoted. Dated 22nd April, 1904.

The undermentioned Lieutenants are seconded :—

Claude E L Johnston, for service with the Native Mountain Artillery, India. Dated 25th March, 1904.

Thomas C. Fraser, for service in the Indian Ordnance Department. Dated 15th April, 1904.

Samuel Perry, for service with the Native Mountain Artillery, India. Dated 4th May, 1904.

Second Lieutenant Eric E Charles to be Lieutenant vice A H Saner, deceased. Dated 17th March, 1904.

The undermentioned Officers to be Lieutenants. Dated 4th June 1904 :—

Lieutenant William Henry Bacon Atkinson, from The Donegal (The Prince of Wales's) Royal Garrison Artillery (Militia).

Lieutenant Charles Pomeroy Hughes-Gibb, from The Kent Royal Garrison Artillery (Militia).

Lieutenant Francis Thomas Ryan, from The Limerick City Royal Garrison Artillery (Militia).

Second Lieutenant Reginald Stuart Abbott, from 1st (Oxford University) Volunteer Battalion, The Oxfordshire Light Infantry (University Candidate).

Second Lieutenant, John Hervey Knight, from 1st (Oxford University) Volunteer Battalion, The Oxfordshire Light Intantry (University Candidate).

Lieutenant Richard Edwyn Athol Bridge, from 8th Battalion, The Royal Irish Rifles (University Candidate).

Captain John B Mackintosh to be Adjutant, vice Captain A M Cayley, who has vacated that appointment. Dated 25th May 1904.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

The undermentioned Captains to be Majors :—

James H S Murray, in succession to Lieutenant-Colonel J G Lutyens, retired. Dated 4th May, 1904.

John P Blakeway vice Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel H Mullaly, promoted substantive Colonel in the Army. Dated 4th May, 1904.

Percy B Molesworth, in succession to Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel W V Constable, placed on half-pay. Dated 18th May, 1904.

Campbell Coffin, in succession to Lieutenant-Colonel R H Jennings, C S I, placed on half-pay. Dated 21st May, 1904.

Quartermaster and Honorary Captain John R Campbell retires on retired pay. Dated 4th June 1904.

Superintending Clerk William Edwin Baker to be Quartermaster, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant vice Honorary Captain J R Campbell. Dated 4th June, 1904.

GRENADIER GUARDS.

Captain George L Bonham is seconded for service with the Macedonian Gendarmerie. Dated 12th April, 1904.

The promotion to the rank of Captain of Lieutenant Francis L V Swaine is antedated to 12th April, 1904, vice G L Bonham.

The undermentioned Lieutenants to be Captains :—

Sir Montague R A Cholmeley, Bart., vice Brevet Major L R. Fisher-Rowe, promoted, Dated 27th April, 1904.

Grey W Duberly, vice the Honourable F C Stanley, D S O, resigned, Dated 21st May, 1904.

John A C Quilter, Adjutant, to complete establishment. Dated 21st May, 1904.

The undermentioned Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants :—The Honourable C M B Ponsonby, M V O, vice F L V Swaine, promoted. Dated 12th April 1904. E F F Sartorius vice the Honourable C M B Ponsoby, M V O, seconded for service on the Staff Dated 12th April, 1904.

W F Nicol vice Sir M R A Cholmeley, Bart, promoted. Dated 27th April, 1904.

REGIMENTAL DISTRICTS.

Lieutenant- Colonel and Brevet Colonel E W Herbert, C B, from half-pay, to be Colonel to command the Rifle Depot, vice Colonel H R Mends, whose period of service in that appointment has expired Dated 25th May, 1904.

LINE BATTALIONS.

The Northumberland Fusiliers, The undermentioned Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants :—J I Benson, vice J R Heber Percy, resigned Dated 18th May, 1904.

Lieutenant William Henry Bacon Atkinson, from The Donegal (The Prince of Wales's) Royal Garrison Artillery (Militia).

Lieutenant Charles Pomeroy Hughes-Gibb, from The Kent Royal Garrison Artillery (Militia).

Lieutenant Francis Thomas Ryan, from The Limerick City Royal Garrison Artillery (Militia).

Second Lieutenant Reginald Stuart Abbott, from 1st (Oxford University) Volunteer Battalion, The Oxfordshire Light Infantry (University Candidate).

Second Lieutenant, John Hervey Knight, from 1st (Oxford University) Volunteer Battalion, The Oxfordshire Light Intantry (University Candidate).

Lieutenant Richard Edwyn Athol Bridge, from 8th Battalion, The Royal Irish Rifles (University Candidate).

Captain John B Mackintosh to be Adjutant, vice Captain A M Cayley, who has vacated that appointment. Dated 25th May 1904.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

The undermentioned Captains to be Majors :—

James H S Murray, in succession to Lieutenant-Colonel J G Lutyens, retired. Dated 4th May, 1904.

John P Blakeway vice Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel H Mullaly, promoted substantive Colonel in the Army. Dated 4th May, 1904.

Percy B Molesworth, in succession to Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel W V Constable, placed on half-pay. Dated 18th May, 1904.

Campbell Coffin, in succession to Lieutenant-Colonel R H Jennings, C S I, placed on half-pay. Dated 21st May, 1904.

Quartermaster and Honorary Captain John R Campbell retires on retired pay. Dated 4th

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, JUNE 3.

BIRDDOM.

In a multitude of bird voices it is not easy to sort out the most distant, but thrice lately I thought I heard, far, off over a London Park, the notes of the cuckoo. Until the Great Exhibition Commissioners bought up the land upon which they have built their various institutions, you could shoot snipe in certain parts of the estate. Some observant naturalist might tell us whether the country is not coming back to London. At any hour of the day now you can see in London gardens swarms of blackbirds, thrushes, finches, robins, starlings, and here and there delightful little creatures whose flight is too rapid for an inexpert eye to determine their name. And then there is that pair of crows, solitary, dignified visitors, who now condescend to visit one's lawn, and stalk with measured gait over the same patch where, with short, apologetic-looking strides, ring doves, so coy and yet so tame, are nipping about after provender. "This isn't London; this is a country aviary," says your guest from the provinces.

LONDON HONEY.

Not so nice as heather honey, of course, but very good for London says a friend as he critically points out to you the result of his bee-keeping in a London garden. Just one hive, he has. His bees go far afield to gather their sweets, and at the end of the summer have given him between thirty and forty pounds of honey. The expert bee-keeper may laugh at the amount, but it seems wonderful to those of us who are proud of the mellow bass with which our gardens resound from the chorus of the bees next door. High into the air the insects rise, take their bearings, and are off. Perhaps while this note is printing they are stealing honey from the flower-sellers in the Strand. They will be safe home this evening, taking a straighter line for their home beneath an appletree than any homing pigeon for its loft. Only you must not move the hive. Your bee will come five miles to its home and go straight to bee like a good child; but shift his hive but a dozen feet and all his landmarks are jumbled. He might as well be sent pioneering into Africa.

BY-WAY JOYS.

Few people imagine how many London working men have their little garden allotments, grow the loveliest flowers, win prizes at the shows, and feel themselves kings of horticulture on an expenditure of a few pence a week. These men, who have been working until long after Saturday midnight, are not allowed to do any work on their little patches after half-past ten on the Sunday morning, although the shop-keeper may ply his trade all day. The London allotment holder is always a sober, industrious fellow, although nothing is heard about him and his interesting ways. The man of whom you do hear, the man who organises bird races, as they call the singing contests, is a bit of a brute and sot, yet his affairs are treated as if they were picturesque ceremonies. Probably not one man in a million outside the initiated knows that the birds which compete for these singing prizes are all blind; that the wretches who own them have passed a red-hot skewer across their retinas and destroyed their sight for ever. The reason for doing so is that the birds, hearing the notes of others which they cannot see, imagine themselves in the fields again, and ring out their challenges to supposititious lords of equally visionary glade and dell.

WHAT'S IN A NAME.

Somebody has discovered that the male editor of "a backwoods" newspaper in America bears the name Mary Jane. It is rather a long way to go for a curiosity which is a good deal nearer at hand. Evelyn, Anne, and Mary are among the Christian names borne by men in this country. To balance matters, we have the name Arthur employed for nearly all the women of the Annesley family; while Lady Robinson is Eva Arthur Henry. The late Earl of Arundel was inter alia, Mary Fitzalan-Howard. But the name Mary is popularly used in Roman Catholic families. Of different origin was a curiously-named son of that Lord Westmorland who wooed and won, surreptitiously, the pretty daughter of a banker. What would you do if you were in love with a lady and her father refused his consent? he asked the wealthy Child, her father. Why run away with her, of course, was the answer. Westmorland took the advice and did run away with her. The old man did not forgive the pair, but left all his wealth to their eldest child, called Sarah. To protect themselves, the anxious mother and father called all their children Sarah even their son.

"K. T."

Incautious chroniclers, plunging in where more wary annalists fear to go, put Saturday as the date upon which the Order of the Thistle was instituted, and same give year as 1687. As a matter of fact the Order is a good deal older. Some authorities have it that it was founded as far back as 787 others fix upon 1,500 and upon 1,540 as the period of its revival. The so-called founding of the Order in 1687 was in reality the reviving and restoring the Order of the Thistle to its full glory, lustre and magnificence under a special warrant by James II. In the next reign the dignity was in abeyance but Anne by orders and statutes, revived it. The Order was of sufficient importance to set two of the Georges tinkering at it, and to have the number of its knight extended from a dozen to sixteen. At the latter it has remained though occasionally extra knights are admitted by special charter. The Order was the subject of one of Palmerston's—or was it Dizzy's?—mots. "Give—the Thistle? Heavens, no; he'd eat it."

DODGING CONSCRIPTION.

Supposing conscription did, by any chance, ever become an accepted system in this country, it is not unlikely, judging from the experience of countries where already conscription is the order, that the work of the police would become heavier. Where conscription rules it is made a matter of honour as well as compulsion to serve in the Army—to this extent that a criminal conviction debars a man's being enlisted. How many petty crimes are committed with a view to disbarral it is, of course, impossible to estimate, but the extremes to which men have been known to go to avoid service, the mutilation to which they will submit—the cutting-off of triggers fingers, the crippling of feet to make marching impossible, the injuring of eye sight to ruin marksmanship, and so on, suggest that the unwilling ones would not stop at minor crime to the same end. There are some in this country not to squeamish to "dodge" even to avoid civil liabilities of citizenship.

THE NIGHT-BELL.

An interesting description has been given of the manner in which the medical man sizes up in advance the character of the case he is about to be called upon to attend, from the manner in which he is communicated with by away of his night bell. It sounds all right, but here is a very different story: In the middle of the night not long ago there came a terrific ringing at a London doctor's bell. "Who's there?" he called down his speaking-tube. In response a voice came up back asking him to come at once to a house a mile and a half distant. The poor fellow got up, dressed, and went out with the man whom he found waiting for him at the door. Together they walked over to the caller's residence. The disturber of his slumbers told the doctor that he had illness in his house, and would like him to have a look at the case. When they entered the sick-room he said, "Now, please be good enough to tell me if the case is serious enough for me to send at once for my own doctor, or if it will do if I wait until the morning?" It is unnecessary to repeat the words in which the medico answered the question, or to mention the number of languages in which he told the man to go and hang himself.

THE GOLDEN AGE.

Poets, preachers, pianists, violinists, conductors—all boys. What a time the man-to-be is having. The little man with the fiddle may turn out to be another Joachim, whose baby, days his own seem so to resemble. The boy preacher may come to be another Spurgeon, Wesley or Talmage. There is really such a host of smart boys before the public just now that for the moment it might seem as if we were evolving a special brand of early-born genius. But in all ages the smart boy has lived and made his mark. Barnum had a boy who at four years of age discussed theology with Talmage, was interviewed by President Cleveland; and was not bowled out by the astute Mark Hanna. Gustavus Adolphus took part with his father in the Council of Ministers before he had reached the age of ten; Christian Heinecken, the learned child of Lubeck, had mastered the sacred and secular history of the world ere he had completed his third year, and gave proof of his erudition in the presence of the King of Denmark. He died when aged four.

EARLY MASTERS.

In the same year with the Lubeck prodigy there was born the remarkable John Philip Barettier. Before he was five he had mastered Latin, French, Dutch, and Greek, and three years later could translate the Hebrew Bible into Latin and French. At thirteen he became Master of Arts at Halle, and was received into the Royal Academy at Berlin. Pascal astonished the world by the treatise which he wrote at sixteen; De Vega used to give his meals to children of his own age who would write verses at his dictation. Tasso's fame had gone abroad before he had been felicitated upon the eight anniversary of his birthday, Mozart went from Court to Court receiving as great homage as were he king—before he was eight. He, like Handel had set the world ablaze with his compositions when he was only as old as the youngest of the children whose feats are arousing wonder at the present moment.

THE WEEK'S SUMMARY.

LONDON, JUNE 3.

HOME.

A COMMITTEE, of which the Duke of Connaught is chairman, has been formed to carry out the wish expressed by many officers past and present of the Brigade of Guards to place a memorial in Wellington Barracks chapel to the Duke of Cambridge.

At Christie's, a Louis XVI. commode has been sold for 3,000 guineas.

Cricket.—On Saturday, Middlesex drew with Gloucestershire, Essex with Notts and Derbyshire with Yorkshire. Sussex beat Somerset, and Lancashire beat Kent. On Wednesday, Yorkshire drew with Worcestershire, rain causing the abandonment of other county matches.

Drama.—The Edge of the Storm, by Margaret Young, has been produced at the Duke of York's Theatre.—Sir H. Irving announces that he will leave the stage two years hence.

Ecclesiastical.—The Archbishop of Canterbury received on Tuesday a deputation of the clergy who desire a relaxation of the rubric prescribing the public use of the Athanasian Creed. The Archbishop thanked them for strengthening the hands of those who desired to deal with this matter.—The Bishop of London, preaching on Tuesday at Ely Theological College, repudiated the view of the Resurrection put forward by Canon Henson.

Election.—Mr. J. W. Logan, M.P. (L.) for the Harborough Division of Leicestershire, has resigned on the ground of ill-health.

Golf.—Mr. John Graham, jun., (Royal Liverpool), has won the St. George's Grand Challenge Vase.—An amateur international match at Sandwich ended in a victory for Scotland over England.

Ireland.—An attempt to carry out evictions near Castletown, Berehaven, has been defeated.

Military.—The majority report of the Royal Commission on Militia and Volunteers recommends a year's compulsory military service for the male population.—At the National Rifle Association's meeting on Tuesday a correspondence was read showing that the rifles with which the American team last year won the Palma trophy were not in accordance with the rules.

Mr. Harvey Du Cros went up Snowdon in a motor car last week, reaching the summit in 31 hours.

Mr. W. H. Irvine, late Premier of Victoria, was last week the chief guest at the annual dinner of Australasian merchants in London.

Mrs. A. R. Colquhoun read a paper on Tuesday before the Royal Colonial Institute on "Women and the Colonies."

Parliament.—The House of Commons reassembled on May 31, and disposed of some Civil Service votes.—On June 1 the Anglo-French Convention Bill was read a second time after speeches by Lord Percy, Sir E. Grey, Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, and Mr. Balfour. The Shop Hours Bill was also read a second time.

Political.—Mr. Brodrick spoke at Cranleigh on May 27.—Mr. Morley spoke on the 28th at a great meeting to protest against the Licensing Bill, in the Albert hall.—Mr. Churchill, M.P., in a letter to a Jew, criticized the Aliens Bill.

The Classical Association held its first annual meeting on Saturday at Oxford.

The Derby was won at Epsom on June 1 by Mr. L. Rothschild's St. Amant, Sir J. Thursby's John o'Gaunt was second, and the French horse Gouvernant, the favourite, failed to secure a place.

The King and Queen were present at the opening of the Royal Military Tournament on May 26. The King on Monday received at Buckingham Palace the Alake of Abeokuta. On Tuesday and Wednesday his Majesty visited Epsom for the races.

The Prince of Wales was on Monday re-elected Master of the Corporation of the Trinity House, and Prince Louis of Battenberg was elected an Elder Brother in the room of the late Duke of Cambridge.

The Prince of Monaco delivered a lecture at the Royal Institution on Friday on the subject of the progress of marine biology.

The Lord Mayor on Monday opened an exhibition of works by Irish painters at the Guildhall.

The National Service League held its annual meeting on Wednesday at the United Service Institution. The Duke of Wellington presided, and among the other speakers were Admiral Sir N. Bowden-Smith, Mr. Yerburgh, M.P., Lord Ragian, and Lord Newton.

Tuberculosis.—The Royal Commission reports that it finds human and bovine tuberculosis to be identical.

THE EMPIRE.

Canada.—An Opposition amendment to the Grand Trunk Railway Bill, favouring a transcontinental line, constructed and controlled by the Government, has been rejected by 105 votes to 59.—Russia has agreed to pay £8,940 as compensation for the seizure of two Canadian vessels in the Behring Sea.

Sir H. M. Jackson, Governor of Fiji, has been appointed Governor of Trinidad, Sir A. Moloney in resigning on account of ill-health.

Transvaal.—General Botha, in his farewell address to the Boer Congress, expressed warm appreciation of Sir Arthur Lawley's speech, and said it was now apparent the Government were willing to co-operate with the Boers.—Lord Milner on Tuesday opened the Intercolonial Council of the Transvaal and Orange River Colony, and made an important financial statement.—At Pretoria the charge of perjury preferred by the authorities against Durand, who implicated the Boer leaders in an alleged scheme of rebellion, is being investigated. General Louis Botha, Mr. Schalk Burger, and Mr. Kemp categorically denied Durand's allegations.

FOREIGN.

Austria-Hungary.—The Emperor has appointed King Edward a Field-Marshal.—The Austrian Delegations have passed the naval and military credits.

Belgium.—The Sunday's elections have resulted in an Opposition gain of two seats in the Upper and five in the Lower Chamber.

Chile.—The Congress reassembled on June 1. The President's Message announced a great improvement in the national finances.

China.—Further details of Sir R. Hart's scheme of financial and military reorganization are now published, and form the subject of a leading article.

Crete.—Further discoveries, including the sanctuary of the Dictaean Zeus, have been made at the excavations in Crete.

Russia.—The new British Ambassador was received in audience on May 26 by the Tsar.

The War.—The Japanese, advancing southward on the isthmus leading to Port Arthur, won a notable victory last week. After capturing Kin-chau, on the west of the peninsula, they engaged in a desperate struggle for the strong Russian positions further south. These positions were defended with field-guns and heavier ordnance, presumably taken from the ships at Port Arthur. After five days of obstinate battle, in which his troops were supported by gunboat and destroyer flotillas, General Oku captured the forts and works at Nanshan on Thursday night, May 26. The Russians then re-treated, burning their magazines at Ta-fang-shin, General Oku captured 68 guns and ten machine-guns. He estimates the Japanese casualties at 3,500, and says the Russians left 500 dead on the field.—A Mukden telegram says that the Russian defence was only of a demonstrative character. The defenders had guns taken from the Chinese in 1900, and little ammunition.—The Japanese occupied Dalny on Monday, and found the docks and piers uninjured, except the great dock, which was sunk. Steam launches had also been sunk at the month of the dock.—Our Special Correspondent on board the Haimun says that the second position taken up by the retreating Russians has hitherto recommend it, and when General Oku resumes his serious advance the Russians must fall back on their final defences at Port Arthur.—General Stossel is said to have been ordered, in case Port Arthur is captured, to blow up the fortress and principal buildings. The fleet is to cut its way through to Vladivostok.—A Russian telegram says the Japanese made another attempt to block Port Arthur on May 28, and that a Japanese gunboat and two destroyers were sunk. The Japanese say that one of their gunboats was damaged on the 30th.—As soon as Ta-lien-wan Bay can be safely entered the Japanese siege train will land, and the 2nd Army Corps will presumably invest Port Arthur, while the Third Army and the especially organized flying column will co-operate with the First Army in an advance on Mukden.—Our Special Correspondent with the First Army says there is no sign of any movement on its part and no indication of a Russian advance southward in force.—A Russian telegram states that a sharp action 35 miles north of Feng-hwang-chenn lasted from the 27th till the 30th of May. The Russians eventually retired, followed by Japanese detachments. The Japanese say they defeated 2,000 Cossacks on the 28th in that region.—The Russians are reported to be showing much activity in the north-east of Korea.

Turkey.—Large numbers of refugees continue to arrive in Macedonia from Bulgaria.—A Bulgarian band was exterminated last week at Kumanovo.—Massacres are said to have recommenced in Armenia.

Uruguay.—The Government declare that the insurrection is in its last stages. Public opinion is rather incredulous.

Venezuela has been condemned to pay £240,000 to a British railway company.

Obituary.—Sir John McNeill, V. C.; the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz; Mr. W. T. Arnold; Admiral C. S. Cardale; Major-General F. P. Mignon; Canon Evan Daniel; Colonel B. H. Martindale; Captain E. Pilkington, R. N., Lady Adam; Baron Blanc, Senator Quay, Herr F. Siemens.

Shipping.—An Atlantic rate war has been begun by the German lines offering passage to the United States for £2, and the American line from Southampton has followed suit.—A number of collisions are reported, in one of which the Union Castle liner Somrie Castle was damaged. The French steamer Helene was sunk by the General Havelock, seven lives being lost.—"Times."

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Kirklee, 2275 tons, Captain W J Dermody, sailed yesterday for Karachi with the same bottom cargo.

THE steamer Trifels, 3020 tons, Captain R Teltrup sailed yesterday for Hamburg and Bremen via Karachi, with a general cargo.

THE Asiatic S N Co's steamer Nawab, 2041 tons, Captain J P Toms, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta via coast ports, with a cargo of duty paid salt.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain M G Williams, sailed on Saturday for Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE Wilson Line steamer Aleppo, 2337 tons, Captain C Rayward, arrived in harbour on Friday evening from Middlesbro 13th May via Hull, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain W H Rothwell, arrived in harbour to-day from Karachi, with a general cargo and Mr Reynolds and 30 deck passengers.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's steamer Nippon, 3998 tons, Captain D Mistrorigo, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Trieste 27th May with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs Bahr and child, Mr and Mrs Michailid, Mr C Foros and Mr P G Tsannas.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kola, 497 tons, Captain H McHarmid, arrived in harbour on Saturday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo 24 cases opium, and the following passengers:—The Prince Anatony, Mr Formont, Mr Lyachenko, Mr Malcolm, and two others and 29 deck

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Tuesday, the 14th June, should be regarded as a Half and Monday, Wednesday and Thursday, the 13th, 15th and 16th June as a Full weather working day for steamers in the Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN THE STREAM.

R I M S Clive Beauchamp .....R I Marine

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Perseus.....Capt M R Hill.....Royal Navy
H M S Redbreast ..Lt Comdr H C Somerville ...Royal Navy
R I M S Hardinge .....Do Berry .....31-5 R I Marine
R I M S Canning.....Wilson.....R I Marine
R I M S Mayo .....Lt-Comdr Gr Gardner..... R I Marine
R I M S Lawrence ....Lt Comdr Rowsell.....R I Marine
R I M S Investigator..Comdr T H Heming Survey steamer
Torpedo Boat Baluchi.. ....
,, Karun.. ....
Do Pathan ....

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—JUNE 18.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
Deutschland bq	763	Nacoda			The Captain
Fazul Karim	636	Nacoda			G Muthwani
Pantana	1034	Leamurband			M M & Co
Jelunga	3891	Windebank			M M & Co
Huzara	1336	McClelland			M M & Co
Ormidale	2305	Hamilton			W & A G & Co
Avoca	1410	Lowe			M M & Co
Canara	1216	Carey			M M & Co
Shahnoor	2198	Davison			E Tajbhoy
Akbar	1440	Baldwin			H C Joosub
Uriana	3884	Thomson			M M & Co
India	3591	Forbes			M M & Co
Vadala	2161	Spanner			M M & Co
Secundra	1075	Baddeley			M M & Co
St Dunstan	2749	Furlay			K Nixon & Co
Akbar	2359	Alexander			M M & Co
Lawada	2124	Hodgson			M M & Co
Islanda	3360	Anderson			M M & Co
Scindia	2036	Butler			M M & Co
Itola	3362	Robertson			M M & Co
Java	3429	Carey			M M & Co
Satara	3527	Hutchinson			M M & Co
Hyperia	3870	Timmos Leith		28-6	Ralli Bros
Burnfield	815	Mackenzie			Bombay Co
Nippon	3998	Mistrorigo			A S N Co
Dwarka	759	Rothwell			M M and Co
Kolin	497	McHarmid	Persian Gulf		M M and Co
Peninsular	3919	Cubitt	London		P and O Co
Aleppo	2337	Rayward			F Muir and Co
Fuitela					Transport

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
17	Aleppo s	Rayward	Middlesbro, May 3
18	Peninsular	Cubitt	Aden, June 12
	Kola s	McHarmid	Bushreh, June 10
	Dwarka s	Rothwell	Karachi, May 16
	Nippon s	Mistrorigo	Trieste, May 27
	Fuitala (Transport)	LoMarchand	Berbera, June 11
19	Clan Monroe s	Howell	Mauritius, June 8
	Ellora s	Murray	Calcutta, June 2
	Clydesdale s	Lindberg	London, April 13
	Maria Valerie s	Cercrovich	Calcutta June 14

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
18	Ischia s	Magnuzini	Hongkong
	Oriental s	Spicer	Aden
	Dumra s	Williams	Karachi
	Nawab s	Toms	Calcutta, &c
19	Trifels s	Teltrup	Hamburg v Karachi
	Kirklee s	Dermody	Karachi

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Maria Valerie for Trieste via Karachi
,, Hyperia for Leith and Antwerp
,, Kola for Persian Gulf
,, Aleppo for Hull via Karachi
,, Clan Macalister for Liverpool, &c
,, Peninsular for London

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

June	Names.	Tons.	From
15	City of Sparta	3339	Rangoon
15	Kenley	2431	Colombo
15	Lignming	2122	Hongkong
15	Khodoung	813	Rangoon

DEPARTURES.

June	Names.	Tons.	For
14	Albion	2273	United Kingdom
15	Onda	3119	Bombay
15	Politician	4738	London
16	Clan Macmillan	2300	Hull
16	Newholm	2194	United Kingdom
16	Zilla	2412	Bombay

MADRAS

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessels.	From
10	Clan Chisholm	Cocanada
11	Arengfels	Antwerp
11	Vonzball Bridge	Calcutta
12	Lindenfels	Middlesbro'
16	Bangala	Negapatam

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P and O Co's steamer Persia arrived at Plymouth on the morning of 17th instant.

The Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer Armand Behic left Aden for Bombay on Saturday the 18th instant at 11 a.m, and she is expected here on Thursday 23rd instant at 6 a.m.

The German East Africa Line steamer Somali arrived at Zanzibar from Bombay on the 18th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 18.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Counsellor s—3 bales cotton Ralli Brothers; 21 bales wool K B Telung; 24 bales wool The Bombay Co; 2504 cwt myrabollams Abjee Oomersey; 2000 cwt cotton seed G Madhowjee

FOR LONDON.

Oriental s—10 cwt ivory E H Suleman and Co
Egypt s—5200 cwt cottonseed Ralli Brothers
Peninsular s—15 cwt fishmaws M J Joomabhoy and Co 23 bales skins W and A Graham and Co; 22 hogsheads Condiments N K Jussawalla; 9 bales hides P. E Boyce and Sons; 54 bales hemp 230 cwt; fishmaws 250 cwt olibanum Allibhoy Cnagla and Co; 30 casks condiments D Dadachoy; 2950 cwt myrabollams Waghjee Becher; 35 cwt deerhorns H A Oomer; 76 cwt deerhorns M Mahomed and Co; 179 cwt deerhorns J M Rahimtoola 500 bales cotton and 2000 cwt castorseed Ralli Brothers

FOR HULL.

St Dunstan s—1200 cwt wheat Sanday and Co; 14669 cwt cottonseed and 2000 cwt myrabollams Gooculdas Madhawjee; 2000 cwt cottonseed David Sassoon and Co

FOR ANTWERP.

Swalledale s—100 bales cotton J A Begbie and Co; 150 bales cotton waste Tyabjee and Co
Hyperia s—20,700 cwt wheat, 3314 cwt linseed, 4017 cwt rape seed Ralli Brothers

FOR LEITH.

Hyperia s—6000 cwt mussoor, 55,000 cottonseed Ralli Bros

FOR BREMEN.

Trifels s—91 bales cotton Ralli Brothers
Counsellor s—11 bales cotton Ralli Brothers

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE

Counsellor s—56 bales cotton Ralli Brothers

FOR ALEXANDRETTA

Maria Valerie s—900 cwt teelseed Ralli Brothers

FOR TRIESTE.

Maria Valerie s—45 cwt gum Hirjee Virdhur; 250 cwt mother of pearl shells M J Joomabhoy and Co; 1000 cwt gin gelgreed John Fachiri, 900 cwt myrabollams, 220 bales cotton Volkart Bros; 110 bales cotton The Bombay Co.

FOR FIUME.

Maria Valerie s—100 cwt gum G Sajpal; 220 bales cotton Volkart Brothers; 330 bales cotton Gill and Co

FOR VENICE.

Maria Valerie s—1000 cwt castorseed Societa Coloniale Italiana

FOR POTT (Trieste)

Maria Valerie s—10 bales twist The Sva-Deshi Mills Co

FOR ISMIDT (Trieste)

Maria Valerie s—16 bales twist The Sva-Deshi Mills Co

FOR INEBOLI (Trieste)

Maria Valerie s—35 bales twist The Sva-Deshi Mills Co

FOR SCEMSOUN (Trieste)

Maria Valerie s—54 bales twist The Sva-Deshi Mills Co

FOR BARTEN (Trieste)

Maria Valerie s—2 bales twist The Sva-Deshi Mills Co

FOR KERRASAUNDE (Trieste)

Maria Valerie s—20 bales twist The Sva-Deshi Mills Co 6 bales twist Framjee Sons Co

FOR VARNA

Maria Valerie s—18 bales twist The Sva-Deshi Mills Co

FOR BOURGAS

Maria Valerie s—25 bales twist The Sva-Deshi Mills Co

BLOOD HUMOURS

Skin Humours, Scalp Humours, Hair Humours,

Whether Simple Scrofulous or Hereditary

Speedily Cured by Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Pills.

Complete Treatment for All Kinds of Humours.

In the treatment of torturing, disfiguring, itching, scaly, crusted, pimply, blotchy and scrofulous humours of the skin, scalp and blood, with loss of hair, Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Pills have been wonderfully successful. Even the most obstinate of constitutional humours, such as bad blood, scrofula, inherited and contagious humours, with loss of hair, glandular swellings, ulcerous patches in the throat and mouth, sore eyes, copper-coloured blotches, as well as boils, carbuncles, scurvy, sties, ulcers and sores arising from an impure or impoverished condition of the blood, yield to the Cuticura Treatment, when all other remedies fail.

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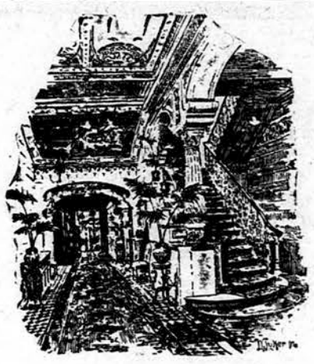

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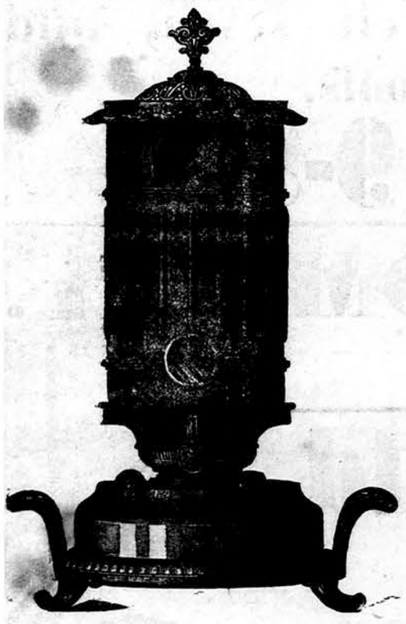

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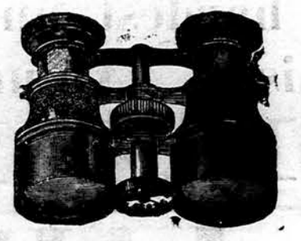

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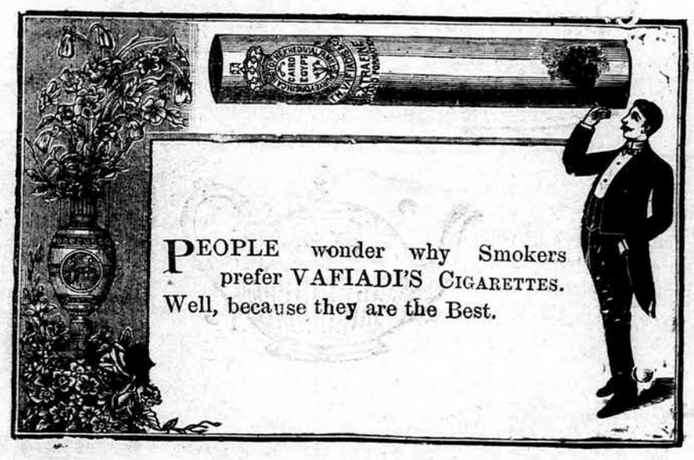

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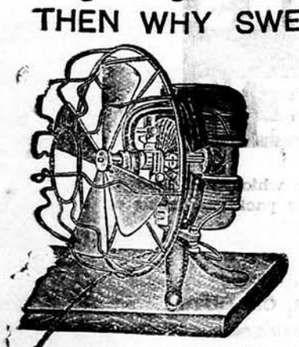

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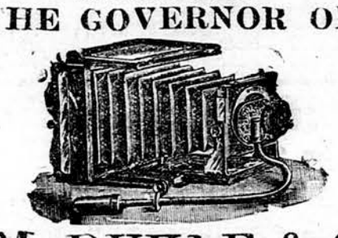

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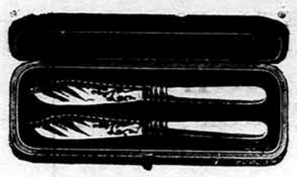

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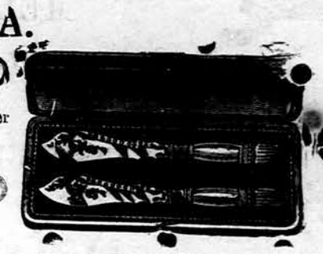

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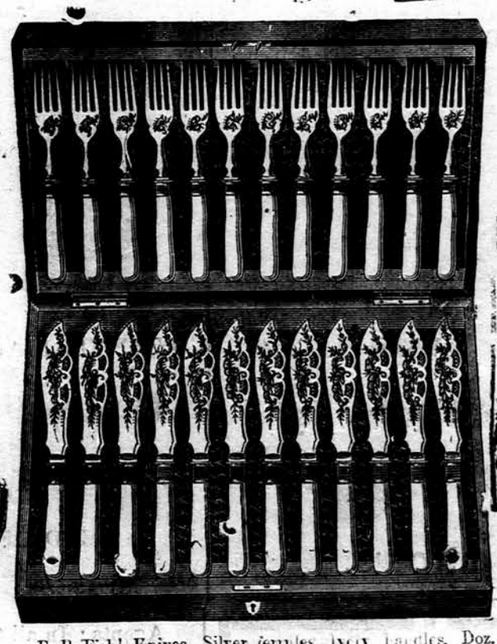

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